CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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All British Made
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AND MOTOR Co.
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and Poona.

OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 109 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are [illegible] quiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. As.	Mofussil Rs. As
Yearly	30 0	35 0
Half-Yearly ..	16 0	18 0
Quarterly	8 0	9 0
Monthly	3 0	3 8

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	5 0	6 0

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers should forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi.	1st May.	10th May
Honolulu Maru.	K. Hirano.	16th ,,	28th ,,
Malay Maru	Y. Saito.	30th ,,	11th June
Saigon Maru.	H. Meguro	24th June.	9th July,

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrive	Depart
*Sanuki Maru	N. Tamita	5,872	10th May	1st May
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	3rd May	14th ,,
*Yamagata Maru	S. Gohiai...	3,807	14th ,,	29th ,,
Yoshoshi Maru	J. Kinoshita.	3,938	26th ,,	10th June
Bombay Maru.	S. Iriye.	4352.	2nd June	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru.	C. Shirai.	6074.	8th June.	23rd ,,
Bengal Maru	N. Yokota		mid ,,	end ,,
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5348 5829.	17th ,,	1st July
Tokao Maru	B. Takiguchi	70	end ,,	mid ,,

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLAYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
6th May.	MOREA	10,911
13th ,,	KALYAN*	8,987
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd June	CHINA	7,952
10th ,,	DONGOLA	8,083
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	EGYPT	7,941

†NALDERA } Through steamer from Australia.
*KALYAN } Through steamers from
*DONGOLA } China, calling Bombay for Mails only.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
18th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA	8,303
15th ,,	MADURA	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

12th May	SICILIA	6,813

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,119
30th ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
8th May	LHASA	Karachi coastingonly.
11th ,,	BANKURA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
12th ,,	GAMARIA	Australia via Malabar Ports, & Calcutta cargo.
13th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct 10 a.m.
13th ,,	VARELA	Buseh direct.
17th ,,	KAROA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1260.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....F. 55,000,000	,, £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	.....F. 47,750,000	,, £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Problinggo
Cheribon	Semarang
Gorontalo	Soerabaia
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden
Palembang	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS: Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	...	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	...	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	...	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Dairen	Malacca	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Sungei Patani
Colombo	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Valdivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Yloilo
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No 215, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 7,50,18,450
Pair-Up Capital and Reserve	...	,, 2,43,55,535
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	,, 5,25,12,915

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company desired sound and strong as a result of Actuarial estimations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Established 1906.)

FIRE.
Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
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Liberal and quick paymenst of claims.
LIFE.
Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—
R. AGASKAR & CO.,
Chief Agents,
29, Dadoo Building,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5138.
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Manager

THE SIAM COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
WANTED AGENTS,
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,,	.. ..	11,86,84,250
PAID UP ,,	.. ..	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE, MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

AHMEDABAD, Bezanbhai Ambalal & Co.
KARACHI Jemshed N. K. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Crober, Branch Manager
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager
RANGOON, R D. Tata and Co., Ltd and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.,
NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager
LONDON { Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Gomme cal Union Assurance Co Ltd. Marine Underwriters.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Duregs and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java). The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd
MEDAN (Sumatra). Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam) Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, lady's writing table glass panel almyrahs, iron and wooden double and single beds, Chesterfield chairs, sofa, armchairs, dining table, dressing tables, wardrobe, mantelpiece, teapoys, crockery, dinner waggons, crockery, glassware piano, etc. etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th May 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 5, Love Lane, Mazagaon, the following:—
Dining table, armchairs, dumbwaiters, sideboards, Chesterfield chairs, sofa, lady's writing table, table, book-stand, low chairs, glass panel almyrahs, cupboards, wardrobe, iron and wooden double and single beds, easy chairs, dressing tables with mirrors, chest of drawers, cane furniture dinner waggons, crokery, glassware piano, Jost fans, lamps, etc., etc.
The property of Mr. E. G. Webb

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).
IMPORTANT TO DOCTORS, CHEMISTS, DRUGGIST AND MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE OF CASH CHEMISTS SHOP TO BE SOLD IN ONE LOT.
Messrs CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction the whole stock in trade of "Cash Chemists" Shop situated at Hornby Road on the Corner of Ravelin Street opp. to Messrs. Taraporewalla, Booksellers, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th day of May, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) all kinds of drugs, patent medicine, etc., except the furniture, show cases, viz., Termos Bed pan, face powder boxes, hair and coat brushes, toilet sets, fancy mirrors, every kind of soap, spunges Douche, tropical pills, all kinds of rich druggs of Park Davis and of other well-known makers, Burrough Welcome cerebrin, quinine and all kinds of tablets, sterns nervine, essences, anticipatic lotions for skins, cotton and wool dressings, lozenges, mineral water, tooth picks, cuticura resolvent, arrowroot, burgoyne medicines, Figson cholera belts, hair lotions, cosmatic, pomade, La Pigmentine, hair dye, shampoo cream, etc., etc.

28 CASES OF BANGLORE CAPS.
AND
28 CASES OF HUNGARIAN CAPS.

By the order of Messrs. Abdulla Alarkhia and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Persian Bros. of Bhindi Bazar, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following.
28 cases of Banglore Caps real leather and silk lining.
28 cases of Hungarian Caps leather silk and cotton lining.
N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 96 CASES "NOFLAME" PAINT AND 4 SOLID INDIA RUBBER MOTOR WAGON TYRES OF 870 BY 100 SIZE.
Under instructions from the Office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 15th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
96 Cases "Noflame" Paint as good as well-known makers' paint with the addition property of resisting fire and keeping the wood undamaged or unburnt. These paints are in various colours and also 4 solid India Rubber motor wagon tyres of 870 by 100 size.
The above goods are on view.
N. B.—A deposit of 25 of required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th May, 1922.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Auction Sale of the remaining Surplus Textile goods, etc., at the Surplus Stores Depot in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills (Old Howard and Bullough Nulla) De Lisle Road, Parel, will be continued, To-day Tuesday the 9th instant at 10 a.m. (S. T.)
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th May, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.
AUCTION SALE OF 151 UNSTRINGED GIVEN PEARLS OF FINE COLOUR ABOUT 75 CHAVAS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Mr. Chandulal Rangildas and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Hameed bin Ali Arab and Abid bin Issar sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, the undermentioned pearls:—
151 Unstringed given pearls of fine colour weighing about 75 chavas.
The packet is sealed and will be opened at the time of sale.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 9th May, 1922.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
RESERVE FUND	... F. 59,139,249	£4,928,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan,
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabaiia
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs. ... ... One anna.
For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ... One anna.
Post card ... ... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—Some SENIOR COMPOSITORS and DISTRIBUTORS. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED some good and expert LINOTYPE OPERATORS, good pay for really good men. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED A smart TELEPHONE CLERK of good experience. Apply to—Box No. 8032 Advt Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12976

WANTED—A competent TYPIST and CLERK. Apply GOCULDAS DOSSA & Co., 14, Hamam Street, Fort.
A R3650

QUALIFIED DRESSERS and NURSES wanted for "Prince of Wales" Hospital, Dhrangadra. Salary according to experience. Apply immediately to C. M. O.
A C12919

WANTED—AGENTS all over India to sell our medicine Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja and other preparations on liberal terms. THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD., Post Box No. 151, Madras.

WANTED.—LADY TUTOR, Hindu preferred, knowing English, Gujrati, Sewing, etc., for a girl 11 years. Please apply. ALIMAHOMED SALEH MAHOMED, 16, Love Lane, near Mazgaon Tram Terminus.
A R3637

WANTED A qualified Lady SUPERINTENDENT for Municipal Girls Schools. Pay rupees 150-10-200 plus 25/- house rent. State qualifications and experience and send testimonials. MURLIDHAR, J. PUNJABI, President, Shikarpur Municipality.
A C12982

WANTED—APPLICANTS seeking employments to apply for terms (enclosing one anna stamp) to KAPOOR COMPANY, Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, DELHI.
A R3654

WANTED ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for the post of Instructor of Electricity. Man holding some degree of a recognised technical college and having had teaching experience will be preferred. Pay Rs. 80-5-100. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore.
A C12978

WANTED—WEAVING ASSISTANTS for a local Mill, with practical experience of weaving, to work under an European Weaving Master. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating experience with testimonials to Box No. 8039, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A V12986

WANTED Qualified DRIVERS for steam road rollers on monthly pay of Rs. 60/- Applicants should send in their applications with certificates of competency, to reach the undersigned not later than 31st May, 1922. H. B. Parikh, Executive Engineer, Kanara Dt., Karwar.
A C12979

APPLICATIONS are invited for posts of Assistant Mistresses in a Girls' High School and of Head Mistresses of Girls' Vernacular Middle schools. Salary Rs. 75-5-2-100. Applicants, who should be Marathi knowing Indian Women, Undergraduates, preferably trained, should apply, stating qualifications, experience and submitting copies of testimonials, to the Inspectress of Schools, Nagpur Circle.
A C12944

WANTED—3 qualified SANITARY INSPECTORS for the Surat City Municipality, on a monthly salary of Rs. 60—5—100, plus Rs. 10 as allowance. Candidates should state their age, caste and previous experience, if any. The successful candidates must know cycling and possess their own machines when joining service and should also be able to read and write Gujarati. The applications should reach the Undersigned before the 25th May, 1922. By Order, S. K. KABRAJI, D.P.H., Health Officer, City Municipality, SURAT.
A C12971

WANTED by the Dhulia Municipality for the post of MUNICIPAL OVERSEER an experienced and qualified man, who has passed the Sub-Overseer's examination from the Poona College of Engineering. One with experience of Water Works will be preferred. The salary of the post is Rs. 90—6—120, plus Rs. 10 cycle allowance. Apply to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials stating experience, age and caste before the 1st of June, 1922. S. D. GARUD, President, Dhulia City Municipality, Dhulia, Municipal Office, 30th April, 1922.
A R12974

WANTED—Only GRADUATES AND UNDER-GRADUATES as Correspondence Clerk previous office experience on handsome salary. Knowledge of Typewriting and general principles of accountancy essential. Increament will be given to those who are engaged. Apply personally during office hours to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., LTD., Worli Bombay No 18.
A C12957

SALARY Rs. 100—200 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Man of capacity, experienced in Exports, Imports, Office routine work and resided in Japan, seeks EMPLOYMENT in a respectable firm. Please apply Box No. 8036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3651

AN expert Taxi Driver with 10 years' experience seeks EMPLOYMENT as a Private Chauffeur (well up in English). Please apply to I. JOSEPH, No. 7, Sassoon Building, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
B R3648

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms, also offices on First Floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock, Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

TO BE LET—GARAGE. Apply to KHEMRAJ SHRIKRISHNADAS, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi.
C R3626

TO LET for high class Hindoos, BLOCKS from 1st June. Rent Rs. 175 to 250. Just opposite Marine Lines Station. Phone No. 3637.
C R3598

TO BE LET: Large or small office and show rooms near The Share Bazar, Fort, for rent and particulars apply to Box No. 8007 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3579

TO BE LET—OFFICES in Nanabhoy Lane, Fort. Apply Box No. 8034, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3646

TO LET—SHOP, OFFICE ROOMS in Esdolions separate BUNGLOW with a good compound at NEAPEAN SEA ROAD, containing 5 Bed Rooms Drawing and Dining Room to-geather with servant quarters and one Motor Garage fitted with electric lights and fans and all modern conveniences Long Lease required rent Rs. 750—Apply to R. A. DUBASH, C/Of Messrs Cursetjee Muncherjee's Sons, 54, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.
C R3619

TO LET pacca stones built two GODOWNS, one measuring about 2,200 sq. ft. and another about 1,700 sq. ft. and also a third pacca built GODOWN area about 500 sq. ft., all in our Workshop compound, behind the Byculla Club. Apply for particulars to N. POWELL and Co., Lamington Road, Bombay, 4.
C C12985

TO BE LET—(1) For hot season at Mahableshwar "BELMONT HOUSE" (4 bedrooms), fully furnished, excellent view, outhouses, well, etc. (2) At Fort Street, opposite General Post Office, upper floors of two buildings and godowns fitted with electric lights, suitable for offices. For rent, etc., apply to EXECUTORS of Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R3547

HOUSES TO LET for Season 1922, at Mussoorie. 1 Ther Abbey, 2 Grant Castle, 3 Hazelbrae, 4 Lockletter, 5 Seafield, 6 Albert Lodge. Situated on Abbey and St. Vincent Hills. Commanding magnificent views of the snows. Apply c/o F. S. PUNAVALA, Bunjara Tea Estate, Dehra Dun.
C C12884

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 490, on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 2.
C R3483

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A small bungalow at Bandra (near sea or Parle Hill) or Santa Cruz, 3 or 4 bedrooms modern conveniences, servants' room. Write Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A HOUSE one or two storied or shed from Rupees fifteen to fifty thousand in good locality. Vacate possession will be preferred. Apply Box No. 8035, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R3649

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One B. S. A. BICYCLE, just as good as new. Open to reasonable offer. For further particulars write to Box No. 8038, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J R3655

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—Brand new Rex Simplex Six Seater Touring Car, 13/35 H. P. self-starter with electric light. For particulars and price. Please apply to BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Huges Road, Chawpati.
JA R3582

OVERLAND, 4 completix 5000 miles, new tyres and gears fitted, splendid condition Rs. 3,600 or very near offer Box No. 8030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3633

FOR SALE—BIANCHI, four cylinder, 40 H.P., seven-seater, fitted with 12 volt c.a.v. dynamo, seven electric lights, Bosch Dual ignition with self-staring switch, speedometer, watch, mirror, rubber mats and all other fittings. Little used and owner driven. Price, Rs. 20,000 no offer. Apply to—S. N. DABHOLKAR, Choupaty Road Bombay.
Ja R3592

LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE—One pair of HORSES, complete with harness. Apply to KHEMRAJ SHRIKRISHNADAS, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi.
MA R3625

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

FOR SALE—MARELLI 3 B.H.P 220/440 volts A. C. Pumping sets Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1800 only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. 80, Hemji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3602

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

CANNAS—SURPLUS STOCK OF HAND-some varieties, Rs. 2 a dozen, Apply to R. W. FISHER, Belgaum.
N C12958

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FOR SALE—4,500 tons steam PRESSED HAY, good quality at Rs. 56 per ton at Mahalaxmi Godowns. For particulars apply to—MANAGER, MILITARY GRASS FARM, Sunnyside Cirrus Avenue, Jacob's Circle, Circle, Bombay.
N C12932

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

Plumeria The Frangipani (Kat or Champa).

ORDERS CAN BE BOOKED FOR HYBERID plants to be supplied in the Rains. Colours: White Yellow and Red in many pleasing shades and combinations, now in flower. Prices from eight annas to Rupees five each. Apply Box No. 10,004 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

HUNDRED FRESH PAPAYA SEEDS of big and good flavoured fruits for a rupee including charges. Prepayment necesary. SANVAL DAS, Rai Bahadur, Allahabad.
D C12968

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL PALMS, CROtons, caladiums, cactus, coleus or ferns, Re. 5 dozen. Apply Box No. 10002 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—TEN SORTS Flower or Vegetable Seeds for Hot and Rainy Season, Re. 1. Biggest New Zealand Papaya Seeds Re. 1 pkt. Apply Box No. 10,000. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

FRESH FLOWER AND VEGETABLE seeds from best English firms also fruit grafts plants, etc., Price list on application. Apply Box No. 10005, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—FRESH AND REAL "Ceylon" papaya seed, of Boatanic Gardens peradentya, Price 100 seeds, Re. 1 Hints on papaya cultivation, anna 1 Apply Box No. 10,001, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—MAMMOTH ZINnia, Balsam, Torenia and Cosmos seeds As. 4 pkt. each. Plants of dwarf Chinese Poinsettias, miniature scarlet flowers all year round. Rs. 2-8 dozen. Apply Box No. 10,000 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

SIKKIM ORCHIDS—SIX SORTS SELECTed Dendrobiums, Rs 6: 12 choicest orchids, each different, Rs. 9: Foliage Begonias, large spotted and striped leaves mixed varieties, just starting, Rs. 4 dozen; Poppy-flowered Anemones mixed, Rs. 3-8 dozen. Catalogues free. Apply Box No. 10,003, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "JAPANESE LILY BULBS"—10 Flowers white, red, yellow and violet, 10 in. by 12 in. across, guaranteed germination, Rs. 5 per dozen: twenty-five bulbs, Rs. 8: ever-blooming dwarf cannabulbs. Rs. 3 per dozen. Apply, Box No. 10007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—BEAUTIFUL Assorted Palms Rs. 5 dozen. Loveliest dwarf Cannas, evergreen Creepers and Thuja Orientalis (a beautiful confer) Rs. 2-8 dozen each. Apply Box No. 10,000 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "AMERICAN CLIMBING ROSE-Grafts"—For arches, pillars, trellises and walls, etc., etc., scented varieties with beautiful flowers in large clusters of all colours, making a grand sight, Rs. 6 per dozen grafts labelled. Apply Box No. 10007 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

WANTED TO SELL— PRIZE BALSAMS and Zinnias, fresh; in 25 splendid new kinds, 10 pkts., different, Rs. 6: 25 pkts. Re. 10: sweetest Sonthali vegetable seeds for immediate sowing, 10 pkts, Re. 1. 50 pkts., Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 10,001, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

SUTTONS SEEDS FOR IMMEDIATE Sowing. Collection of Flower Seeds No. 1 (12 vars.) Rs. 3-8. No. 2 (18 vars) Rs. 6 No. 3 (26 vars) Rs. 9. No. 4. (32 vars.) Rs. 12 and No. 5 (40 vars.) Rs. 15. Also all kinds of Flower and Vegetable Seeds in separate packets in stock. Address. Apply Box No. 10,006, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

1921-22 "ENGLISH ROSE-GRAFTS"—Two years old, ever blooming types, varieties always in bloom, different colours labelled. Rs. 3: new Hollond Roses. deep red varieties, Rs. 4. Prices per dozen. Apply Box No. 10007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "AMERICAN GRASS SEEDS"—Doob Grass, Rs. 5; Landreth's American Ornamental grasses 1922 novelty, Rs. 5; Landreths' "Never Die" lawn-grass, Rs. 3, Prices per pound. Apply Box No. 1007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "LANDRETHS' ZINNIAS," GIANT flowering Dwarf mixed, As. 12: balsams, camellia-flowered, Perfection, As. 12: rose double-flowered mixed, As. 12: Sunflower, yellow globulous double-flowered As. 12, etc., etc., in original flat pictorial packets just arrived. Apply Box No. 10007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—200 Fully paid 10 rupee shares of Bengal Central Loan Company, Ltd. at Rs. 12 per share. 15 per cent dividend paid consecutively for 3 years. Excellent investment. Whole lot or any less number. Apply INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE, 2, Lall Bazar. CALCUTTA.
E R3604

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GRAND UNIQUE AUCTION

MUSEUM, Bombay, beg to announce to the Public that they have taken over the entire stock of Messrs. BHOOP & CO., the well-known merchant, of Colaba, and are now selling same by Public Auction, every evening at 5-30 p.m. Special line of Silks, Satins, Voiles, Georgettes, Ninnon, Embroidered Lawn, etc., etc. A great chance to for one and all.
T R3559

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going-cheap. Offers. No brokers need Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K N

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3474

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET for short or long period TOP FLOOR in Ruby Mansions, Napean Sea Road, Dubash Estates, having Drawing, Dining, 5 Bed Rooms, fitted with Electic Lights, Fans, Gas, hot and cold water circulators, English Bath Tubs and Lavatories. Separate Kitchen and Servants' Quarters and Garage for one Motor. Apply HAJI DAWOOD HAJI ELLIAS, same premises or No. 49-53, Kambeker Street.
R3599

NOTICE.

THE MOHINI MILLS LTD.

THE Calcutta office of the Company which was temporarily opened at 284, BOW BAZAR STREET, will be CLOSED from the 1st May, 1922, in accordance with the resolution passed at the Director's meeting. All communications should in future, be addressed to:—
Messrs. CHAKRAAVRTI SONS & CO.,
Managing Agents,
THE MOHINI MILLS, LIMITED,
Kushtia-Bazar,
Nadia (Bengal).
C12955

NOTICE.

THE RECEIVER of the property of the firm of Messrs. Bhawani Sahai, Kashi Ram, wishes to give on lease the following Factories for one Year or more. (He is prepared to sell the same if reasonable price is offered).
1 Sutlej Flour Mills grinding capacity 1400 maunds daily with a 6 Tons Ice Plant situated at Ferozepore City, (in the Punjab).
2 Cotton Ginning and Pressing factory at Lyallpore, Chandausi, Chunian, Ballabgarh, and Steam Mills Ferozepore Cantt.
Intending Lessees or purchasers to communicate with The RECEIVER Mr. ANANT RAM, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Ferozepore City.
C12856

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

SALE OF CLEAN HARD WASTE.

OFFERS—will be received by the Agents at the Office of the Mills at Ferguson Road, Parel, on MONDAY, the 15th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purchase of clean hard waste lying the Mills.
The waste can be inspected at the Mills.
AHMED RAHIM & SON.
Agents, The Planet Mills, Ltd.
C12952

NOTICE.

ANY person or persons, Firm, Company or Corporation who may export, import, shower cause to be shown, any copy of the serial film THE HOPE DIAMOND MYSTERY, the exclusive rights for which for India, Burma and Ceylon are being controlled by Madan Theatres, Ltd., Calcutta, in the abovementioned territories will be infringing the copyright and immediate action will be taken to hold him of them responsible for any loss that may be suffered in consequence of the said exportation or importation or exhibition or through any attempts towards the same.
C12973

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that on the 7th March, 1922, the marriage of the undersigned SHAH TALAKCHAND NAROTAMDAS with BAI MANGLAGAUN, the daughter of Sheth Chhotalal Kilachand Devchand the Dasha Porvad Jain Hindu inhabitant of Bombay, was duly celebrated according to Hindu Law. If, therefore, anybody goes through a form of another marriage with the said Manglagaun he shall be liable to be criminally prosecuted.
TALAKCHAND B. SHAH.
R3656

NOTICE.

RESPECTABLE EUROPEON or INDIAN FIRMS or expert individuals, who can undertake to teach a few students in the Arts of TAILORING (Civil and Military)
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHY.
MASONRY.
CARPENTERY.
GARDENING.
respectively, should write at once with remunerations expected to, THE SECRETARY to THE CONSUL GENERAL FOR AFGHANISTAN, WINDERMERE, SIMLA.
C12972

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that Mr. MAGANLAL M. JHAVERI has this day retired voluntarily from the partnership of Krishna Printing Press Agency. (Paper Merchants) and any business that he may do in future will be at his own account and risk.
The existing obligations of the firm, however, will be dealt with by the Press Agency.
For Krishna Printing Press Agency,
RATILAL H. PATEL,
Proprietor.
1st May, 1922.
9, Anantwadi, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.
R3638

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 527 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 6th day of February 1922.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V., rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

RUPCHAND RAMPRATAP BAGREE, of Calcutta Hindu Inhabitant by his constituted Attorney Rowji Ramji of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
Messrs. P. S. MEHENTI & CO., a firm of Merchants, carrying on business in Bombay at Hornby Road outside the Fort. ..... Dedendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The Plaintiff claims from the defendants the sum of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000 and interest at the rate of Rs. 3 per cent per mensem on Rs. 5,000 from the 28th day of August 1921 and on Rs. 4,000 from the 12th day of September 1921 till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 20th day of June 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned, heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 10th day of February, 1922.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 10th day of February, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plantiff's Attorneys.
C12970

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE,

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K N

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA

APPLICATIONS of Jain Moortiupjak students are invited for admissons into the Vidyalaya for the next University year reaching the undersigned by the end of May, 1922 except in the case of school-leaving examinees, who can forward their applications upto the middle of June, 1922. Paying students also will be admitted in the proportion provided by the Rules.
Only students wishing to prosecute their studies in affiliated or National Colleges at Poona or Bombay or at the Technical Institute should apply.
Preference will be given to students desiring to proceed in the Agricultural line at Poona or any Technical line in Bombay.
We have got ample rooms at our disposal and many vacancies having occurred owing to a large number leaving or having left finishing their courses, a good number of deserving students are to be admitted this year according to the Rules of the Institution.
Intending applicants should write to the undersigned for printed forms of applications and are desired to send in their applications without delay.
By Order,
MOTICHAND G. KAPADIA.
Honorary Secretary.
Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 29th April 1922.
C12981

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MATUBAI alias SUNDARVAHU alias SUNDERBAI, widow of Thaker Narsi-Karamsi, late of Navanagar Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased,
THAKAR MORARJI NAGJI, of Bombay Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Shakh Gully, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the Surviving Executors according to the tenor of the said Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 25th day of April in the year of Lord One thousand nine hundred and Twenty two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD
The 25th day of April, 1922.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12983

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No 1053 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint field 10th day of March, 1921.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint, under Section 27 O. V,rr 1,5,7, and 8 and O. VIII,r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED, a joint stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act 1882 having its registered office at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiff,
V/s
Messrs. POPAT LALJI AND CO., a firm, until recently carrying on business at Mandvi, without the Fort Bombay ..... Defendant,

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiff has field a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant where of the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The plaintiffs claim from the defendants Rupees 3305 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest on Rupees 4553-8-6 and the costs of this suit you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of June 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
WILNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 18th day of March 1921.
N. W. PRADHAN,
Ag.
for Prothonotary.
N. W. PRADHAN.
The 18th day of March, 1921.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN.
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C12984

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on 10 April, 2017

TENDERS.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in the Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., situated at Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are FOR SALE. Offers and Tenders for same will be received in the Company's Office at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on SATURDAY, the 13th May, 1922, along with a cash deposit of Rs. 200 (Rs. Twohundred) per each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders wholly or in part. Tender Forms may be procured from the Company's Office during Office Hours.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VIRBHALDAS & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
C12953

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
130, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BROWN AND WHITE CANVAS, KHAKI BEDFORD CLOTH AND KHAKI SERGE, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Clarke Road on account and risk of the parties concerned the following:—

40 bales Brown Canvas 6in. about 16,000 yards.
2 bales Khaki Bedford Cloth 28in., about 1,666 yards.
11 bales Cotton White Canvas 26in., 27in., about 6,600 yards.
9 bales Khaki Serge 54in., about 1,514½ yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Old Blackwood Furniture, French and English Artistic and Decorative Furniture, Large Oil Paintings and Water Colours by Well-known Artists.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. D. L. Vaidya, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4834 of 1921, Maganlal Lowji vs. P. S. Mehenti, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Cassinath House", Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a very valuable and rare old collection of old china, sang-de-buf, old bronze and brassware French and English artistic decorative furniture, large and rare old oil paintings by eminent artists, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room sofas, suit and easy chairs, rich Persian carpets, dining and bedroom rich furniture by Roberts and Wimbridge, rich oil paintings by well-known artists, one Iron safe by Godrej marble top tables and teapoys etc., etc.

One 15-20 H. P. Five seater Hupmobile motor-car in good order.

Property are on view and catalogues are published.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO AUTOMOBILE COMPANIES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of New and Secondhand English and American Motor-cars and Motor Trucks also Motor Accessories, Tyres, Tubes, Show cases, Furniture and safes belonging to The Reliance Motor Works Ltd., (in Liquidation).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of The Reliance Motor Works Ltd., (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Lamington Road, the whole stock-in-trade of the company consisting of New and secondhand English and American Motor Cars of different makes such as "Columbia," "Gardner," "Liberty", "Clemant Bayard", "Fiat", "Vinot", "Tulsa" as well as New Motor Trucks by Acason and Bethalcham of different Tonnage varying from 1½ ton to 3½ Tons, Motor Lamps, tools, Jacks, speedometres, Horns, Tyres, Tubes, general accessories, spare parts, machinery, setepney wheels, Repairing outfits, glass show-case, writing tables, chairs, cupboards, Iron safes, etc., etc.

The above will be sold first in one lot as a going concern and if the reserved bid is not reached the same will be sold off in separate lots to suit the requirements of the intending buyers. Private offers for the whole running concern will be entertained before the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th May 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

Property of Mr. H. Binks.

One rubber Tyred handsome strong miniature size Landau in good order with pair of lamps.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM AGAR BAZAR PARBADEVI ROAD AND DADAR PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD.

Under instruction from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert Attorneys for Hazarimal Hemaji the Receiver appointed by the High Court under consent decree dated the 13th day of August 1921. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put up for sale the following immoveable properties on the premises. Plot No. 1 on Friday the 19th day of May 1922 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) and Plot No. 2 on the same day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following. Plot No. 1 All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land containing by admeasurement two thousand and sixty square yards situate at Parbadevi Mahim Agra outside the fort in the registration Sub-District of Bombay Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 409 New No. 4180. Old Survey No. 693 and New Survey No. 1666 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under, G Ward No. 2574 and Street No. 38 and bounded as follows on or towards the East by the property of Bombay Dying and Manufacturing Company and beyond that by public passage on or towards the West by the property of Shamrao Moroba on or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of D. P. Lins and others.

Plot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight square yards situate at Dadar Lower Mahim on a public passage leading to Portuguese Church Road ont side the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 261 New No. 3948 Old Survey No. 378 and New Survey No. 1461 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 3027 (1) and Street No. 671 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a public passage on or towards the West by the property of Shamrao Moroba on or towards the North by the property thirdly described in the schedule annexed to the said decree and on or towards the South by the property of Domingos Murzello.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert Attorney's for the Receiver at No. 8 Church Gate Street or to the undersigned.

Bombay, 9th May, 1922.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Mahableshwar the following very valuable furnished bungalows including out-houses, stables in separate lots.

On SUNDAY, the 21st day of May at 10 a.m. (Standard Time) in the compound of the "Temple Hall".

LOT NO. 1. TEMPLE HALL.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar containing by admeasurements 5 acres and 11 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 17 and bounded on the East by footpath to Bishop's tank, on the West by Survey No. 77 and public road to Sassoon point, on the North by public road, and on the South by footpath to Bishop's tank, together with a big bungalow standing thereon of one drawing room, one dining room, 6 bed rooms, servants' quarters, stables, etc., and is known as Temple Hall.

LOT NO. 2. ROCKDALE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Mahableshwar admeasuring 15 acres and 33 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing No. 26 (Survey No. 149) and bounded on the East by public road, on the West by public road, on the North by public road and on the south by public road together with a bungalow standing thereon, consisting of one big drawing room, one dining room, 4 bed rooms, servants' quarters, stables, etc., and is known as Rockdale and commands a very splendid view of the hills.

LOT NO. 3. ST. JAMES COTTAGE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar, containing by admeasurements 2 acres and 31 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Revision Survey No. 61 and bounded on the East by footpath adjoining Survey No. 106, 107 and 108, on the West by Revision Survey No. 90, on the North by Revision Survey No. 104 and on the South by Revision Survey No. 99 and road together with a bungalow consisting of one drawing room, one dining room, 4 bed rooms and is known as St. James Cottage. This property is most centrally situate and near the English Club and bazaar.

LOT NO. 4. "ROSARY."

All the piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar containing by admeasurements or thereabouts and bearing No. 97 and 97-A and bounded on the East by public road, on the West by St. James Cottage, on the North by Survey No. 108 and footpath and on the South by public road together with the bungalow consisting of one drawing room and dining room, 3 bed rooms with out-houses and stables and is known as "Rosary."

LOT NO. 5. "OCTAGON."

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar bearing Revision Survey No. 97 and containing by admeasurements square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, together with the bungalow consisting of one drawing room and dining room, 3 bed rooms, out-houses and stables standing thereon known as "Octagon."

LOT NO. 6. "AWKALI GARDENS."

All those several pieces of land situate at Awkali in Satara District with a bungalow standing thereon bearing the Collector's following particulars:—

Survey No.	Varg No.	Area.	Akar.
52	6	1 18	0 12 0
52	2	2 0	0 12 0
39		0 2	0 2 0
40		1 25	6 0 0
41		0 28	3 8 0
42		0 36	4 0 0
44		1 21	0 8 0
45		3 6	10 0 0
46		0 37	0 4 0
47		1 5	4 0 0
48		5 5	28 0 0
49		2 1	5 0 0
50		2 30	1 0 0
51		13 9	6 0 0
52	Inam		
53		0 20	0 2 0
54		0 28	0 8 0
55		8 29	0 4 0
56		2 10	0 8 0
57		0 49	3 8 0
66		6 6	0 8 0

N. B. all the Bunglows will be put up for sale in separate lots in the Compound of the "Temple Hall" at 10 A.M. (S.T.) on SUNDAY the 21st inst.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of Title deeds apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Gresham Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 9th May, 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SHERA COTTAGE" SITUATE AT MATHERAN ON CHAWK ROAD.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJI and CO., will by order of the owner sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 14th May, 1922 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the Immoveable property known as Shera Cottage" together with all Household furniture and effects therin on the premises at Matheran.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring about I acre and 35 gunthas together with the bunglow known as "Shera Cottage" together without houses standing thereon situate on Chawk Road, Matheran in Thana Zilla assessed under Collector of Colaba under Plot No. 58 and all which premises are held under an Agreement of Lease dated the 1st May, 1898, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Dr. M. N. Dissana of the other part for a term of 30 years at an annual rent of Rs. 13-2 and renewable as in the said Agreement together with the furniture and effects continued in the said bunglow.

Private offer will also be considered before the day of sale at the office of the undersigned.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th May, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
20, Apollo Street,
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 14TH MAY 1922 AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE of VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET TONE COTTAGE PIANO ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., are instructed to sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 14th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Bungalow opposite Dr. Masina's Hospital on Victoria Road, Byculla, very valuable decent made to order household furniture the some pieces by John Roberts and Brestlaner comprising sliding dining table, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plated wares, chesterfield upholstered suites, Tupestry lined suites, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, pictures, sweet toned cottage piano, high back chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, fancy teopoys, old carved wood furniture, English ice box, grand father wall clock, gas stones, K. O. table lamps, cooking utensils, garden pots, etc.

The property of Captain T. G. Wilmer and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th May, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCE SIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
The Powerful Mystery Drama
"IN THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND"
Featuring
Alice Brady

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30
Return of the Stupendous Attraction!
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ld., present
"THE OPTIMYSTICS"
A MUSICAL, REVUSICAL & MYSTICAL MELANGE
OKITO
THE WONDERFUL WIZARD
Direct from a six months season with
Maskelyne and Devant St. Georges Hall London
by Arrangement with P. T. Selbit
FRED ATTILLA
WILL COMMIT
A MURDER EVERY NIGHT by
'SAWING THRO' A WOMAN'
VICTIMS CORDIALLY INVITED
BOOKING AT MESSRS. ROSE & Co., upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

Empire Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
J. WARREN KERRIGAN
IN
"THE HOUSE OF WHISPERS."

Empress Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MADAN'S THEATRE, LTD.,
PRESENTS,
SANSONIA
Italy's Strong Man
IN
The Intensely Emotional Drama,
HIS BROTHER'S DESTINY.

GLOBE CINEMA
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Cinema and English variety double Programme
Commencing Saturday 6th May 1922 to Friday 12th May 1822
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY AT THIS THEATRE
The well-known English Dancers and Comedy Duo
WYN RAY & TOM REELE
NEW SONGS
NEW DANCES
NEW SKETCHES
Don't miss this Special opportunity
Three Shows daily at 7, 8-45, & 10-30,
also
VITAGRAPHS FAMOUS DRAMA
"GRAY TOWER MYSTERY"
5 parts
featuring
GLADYS LESLIE
A thrilling Dctective story,
Stirring prison Fire Scene
Strong Love ELEMENT and
A BIG SURPRISE
Cinema Matinee at 3-30
Daily at 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
PRICES AS USUAL.

ONE WEEK MORE
THE
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus.
THE POPULAR INDIAN FILM.
"PARSURAM"
by the Kohinoor film Co.
SPECIAL FEATURE OF THIS FILM
The bemitching dances of Miss Lina Valentien
and
MISS TARA
NEXT SATURDAY
"VIR ABHIMANYU" by
THE STAR FILM MANNFACTURING CO., Ltd.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under public patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at
Bombay Theatre, Grant Road,
BOMBAY;
Wednesday, 10th May, 1922, at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.).
RAMRAJYA-VIYOG.
Saturday, 13th May, 1922, at 8-30 p. m, (S. T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI.
Sunday, 14th May, 1922, at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SAUBHADRA.
Proprietors.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Pathe's Latest and greatest Production
ONE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS
3rd chapter
BURIED ALIVE
AESOP FABLES
CARTOON
PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL
AND
A. POLLARD COMEDY
NEXT WEEK
A ATHE SERIAL
JUANITE HANSEN
IN
THE YELLOW ARM
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.
DOUBLE BILL EXTRAORDINARY
MAE MURRAY
America's Incomparable Screen Beauty
IN
"A MORMON MAID"
DRAMA IN 6 REELS.
TOGETHER WITH
FOUR MORE PARTS OF OUR GREATEST WONDERS SERIAL.
THE WHIRLWIND
Featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON AND EDITH THORNTON
Saturdays and Sundays 5 Shows.
Week Days 4 Shows.
Time and Prices As Usual.
THE STAR CINEMA
GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST RUSSIA.

HELEN KELLER ON WICKED MISREPRESENTATION.

Here is a thought that keeps singing in my mind, but will not fold its wings in the formal limits of a letter—Great, O Russia, is thy task! Thine is the race immortal whose beams shall spread across the earth, wide as the wings of Heaven, bright as the morning light. Lift high thy flaming torch wherever men are slaves! Breathe upon them the life-quickening fires of thy creative mind. Give them the potent red light of thy courage, that they may look upon the faces of their comrades in every land, and be to all their kind of friends and neighbours. Then shall all men discover thee, a paradise upon the verge of doom.

I love Russia and all who stand loyally by her in her mighty wrestling with the giant powers of ignorance and imperialistic greed. When I first heard the glorious words "Soviet Republic of Russia" it was as if a new light shone through my darkness. I felt that the sun of a better day had arisen upon the world. Those glowing hope-inspiring words "Soviet Republic of Russia" means that at last the principles of truth, justice, and brotherhood had gained a footing upon earth, and this thought has run like a shining furrow through the dark years that have intervened. We have witnessed Russia's superhuman struggle in a world blinded by avarice and calumny. But despite intrigues and blockade and the wicked misinterpretations of a stupid, dishonest press she stands to-day firmly entrenched in her just cause, while the old scoial order is collapsing at her feet.

Oh, why cannot the workers see that the cause of Russia is their cause? Her struggle for economic freedom is their struggle; her perishing children are their children, and her dreams, her aspirations, her martyrdom and victories, they are an integral part of the workers' campaign for a better, saner word. Why can they not understand that their own best instincts are in revolt against a social order which enthralls masses of men, and leads inevitably to poverty, suffering and war? How spiritually blind are men, that they fail to see that we are all bound together! We rise or fall together, we are dwarfed or godlike, free or chained together.

If the workers would only use their minds a little, instead of letting others do their thinking for them, they would see quickly through the flimsy arguments of the newspapers they read. They are told that the famine in Russia is caused by "Marxian Socialism," and that four years of Bolshevism have brought Russia to the doors of the world begging for bread. If that is true, what has caused the famine in China? What is the cause of undernourishment in some of our southern states? And what is the cause of unemployment throughout this rich land' Begging for bread is not uncommon within the capitalistic nations, and these days we hear a great deal of soup kitchens and bread lines. These phenomena occur even in times which the newspapers are accustomed to speak of as "prosperous"

The famine in Russia is a result of a drought following years of war, and a long imperialistic blockade of Russian ports, preventing entrance to them of all necessary supplies. This is the plain truth. Yet millions of sensible men and women have been deceived about conditions in Russia. But I trust that the good sense of the American people will soon surmount the wall of calumnies and prejudices which now prevent friendly relations between the two countries.

Through the mist of tears and sweat and blood of struggling men I salute her, and wish for her the love of an awakened and grateful humanity.—Helen Keller in ha Follette's."

It is understood that Mr. Dennys Bray, Foreign Secretary, leaves Simla almost immediately to preside over the important Commission on the N. W. Frontier Province, which commences its labours at Peshawar in the course of this week.

Business Season is Dull

And if you be Dull too

Your Business will be Duller Still

Trade is only made

by creating Desire for particular products by arousing what is known as "Consumer interest" by proclaiming the virtues of the wares in the market places

To Stimulate your Business

the Need is for strong, forceful, educative publicity, both in your city and outside world which will rouse the Consumers from their apathy and indifference

Advertising Awakens Interest

but, so long as we are content to concentrate all our energies on purchase or production and little, if any, on

The problem of selling and distribution

so long will the growth and revival of business be postponed

We know your goods are right: we know that they have a prestige unequalled in commercial circle and we believe if the consumer only realised their Value and Superiority of advantages he would buy them always in preference to those of your Competitors.

Publicity is just as urgently needed

as the other branches of trade to safeguard your interests by keeping the Public well-informed as toyour scope and capacity.

The Bombay Chronicle gives you the Publicity more than what others can give and you get the best returns herefrom.

EDUCATION IN LONDON.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES' EXPENDITURE.

A Memorandum on the Board of Education Estimates for 1922-23, issued in mail week, gives details of local education authorities' assumed expenditure on education, both elementary and higher. The Board's estimates for the year, already announced, are £44,900,000, a decrease of £6,114,665 on the previous year, as against the £18,000,000 "cuts" recommended by the Geddes Committee.

It is assumed by the Board, for the purposes of the Board's estimates, that the local authorities will expend £62,450,000 on elementary education and £13,000,000 on higher education, and the totals of the Board's grants, based on these figures, are £34,283,693 for elementary and £5,603,000 for higher education, a decrease of £2,870,307. The grants to non-local education authorities amount to £2,596,497, of which £2,511,847 is for higher education, an increase of £188,352 on the previous year.

In the expenditure of the local authorities on elementary education there is an increase of £1,232,000 for teachers' salaries, due, it is explained, to the gradual bringing into full effect of the Burnham salaries. Special services—meals, medical services, &c.—are down by £754,000, and "administration and other expenditure" shows a decrease of £1,213,000. The total decrease in the two branches of the local authorities' expenditure is £957,126.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Commerce and Politics:

A correspondent, who is careful enough to disguise his identity under the generic nom-de-plume of "Critic", writes to the "Times of India" with regard to the letter recently addressed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Home Department of the Government of Bombay regarding the treatment of Mahatma Gandhi in jail. There is a particular school of our countrymen who cannot, or will not, conceive of any relation between Commerce and Politics, and think that the two things are like two water-tight compartments between which there is no joining bridge. This is not the view however taken in any of the advanced countries of the West. We know that the Chambers of Commerce in the West have got it a rule that politics will not be discussed, but by this word is meant politics in the narrow partisan sense. There is no objection whatever to discussing politics in the broad national aspect. It will not be known perhaps to this *"Critic"* that it was the British Chambers of Commerce which mainly set up the agitation for a big British Navy and strengthened the hands of Mr. Stead and others who were agitating in the same direction. The same limitation again has not been seen to operate upon the activities of Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce, which always raise their voice the loudest with regard to such questions as Indian Territorial Force, defence of Anglo-Indians, etc. Even lately Sir Robert Watson Smith, the retiring Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce thundered out a speech which could not be said to have been merely restricted to the ethereal realm of commerce and industries. If this is the case with British and Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce, still less must the limitation apply to Indian Chambers of Commerce, looking to the peculiar position in which India is placed at present. Political and commercial questions are so intertwined together in this country and the politically helpless position of the Indian people is deliberately so used as a lever to foster and develop foreign trade and industries at the expense of the indigenous trade and industries that no responsible commercial institutions can afford, if they have got the real national interests at heart, to ignore politics altogether and to restrict themselves to what is known as the pure and unadulterated field of commerce and industry. All such commissions as the Fiscal Commission, Railway Commission, the Currency Commission, the Excise Commission, will have to be passed by with indifference by an institution which wants to steer clear of politics, for, all such commissions involve politics and that too to a very large extent. If *"Critic"* and his friends fight shy of politics when this question with regard to the treatment of Mahatma Gandhi in jail is involved, why did they not raise their voice when the Chamber wanted to present an address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. If an address to him was proper and in place, surely the protest with regard to the treatment of one who is held in high veneration by millions of his fellow-beings is also quite in place, Chambers of Commerce are after all national and popular institutions and they cannot afford to overlook the feelings and sentiments of the people whose representatives they are, nor can they afford to ignore the political issues with which the country is rightly concerned at the moment.

The *"Critic"* in the concluding portion of his letter goes so far as to imply that Mahatma Gandhi is being treated as a "political prisoner." One cannot understand how such an idea is entertained by him. It means only that the *"critic"* does not either realise the true meaning of a political prisoner or sets himself deliberately to ignore the real meaning of the term. The very fact that the Mahatma had to stand for more than an hour when his jailor was reclining in a chair, that he was not obviously, provided with books and papers, all this goes to show that the Government of Bombay have as little idea of treating the Mahatma as a political prisoner as the Government of India have of giving immediate self-government to India. If the treatment being accorded to the Mahatma were the treatment usually accorded to a political prisoner in the Western countries, the Director of Information would ere now have written to the Press explaining the position. The very silence of the Government on this point is ominous excepting to people of the placid mentality of the *"Critic."*

The Khaddar Movement.

Professor Kale in the course of an article which we reviewed some time back observed that the loss to England in case the boycott of the piece-goods was entirely successful would not be more than sixty-two crores of rupees. We wonder that an eminent Professor of Economics like Professor Kale should ignore the other factors besides this. The stoppage of the import of piecegoods from the United Kingdom into India will mean not merely a loss of the total value of the textile goods exported from the United Kingdom to this country, but will include several other losses also. Thus it will mean a huge loss to the coal industry, a similar loss in the engineering industry, also a loss in the leather industry, a big loss to insurance, banking and shipping concerns and above all there will be a dislocation of the general trade and industries of the United Kingdom. This has been practically admitted by no less a man than Lord Amphthill. In the complicated mechanism of the present day industrial civilisation you cannot cut out one factor without disorganising the whole fabric and the Professor was greatly mistaken in focussing his attention only on the loss to the textile industry of the United Kingdom.

Capital Vs. Labour.

How far we are as yet from a true perspective of the labour movement in this country and a true apreciation of labour problems is evident from the mass of evidence which has been taken by the fiscal commission, which is now busy preparing the report. Even the so-called advanced and radical opinion in commerce and industry has after all voiced forth views, which cannot be called democratic in any sense of the term. The advanced labour of the West will look upon these views as capitalistic opinions and as an attempt at foisting upon the whole society a state of things which cannot be called by any name other than capitalistic. We sent extracts from some of the important evidence which was tendered before the Fiscal Commission in Bombay by the Indian Chamber of Commerce and by some well known exponents of the advanced politico-commercial opinion to an Indian Labour friend of ours in London and the reply he has sent to us is extremely interesting as showing the viewpoint of advanced labour on these questions. He writes:—

"I certainly feel as resentful as gentlemen on your side at the thought that millions of human beings should be exploited and their lives rendered miserable for the benefit of a few merchants. I feel as full of anger against Indian capitalists as the latter against the British merchants when it is calmly proposed that the right of exploitation should be handed over to them instead of being kept in the hands of the British merchants. Under the existing civilisation you can commit as many crimes under the holy name of "Development of Industries" as British, French, or American merchants do. If I was a poor coolie in India it would give me very little consolation to consider that my tyrant and oppressor possessed a skin of the same colour as myself, and I would jolly well wish you to be in a very hot place".

Some of our politicians appear to lend support to such a statement by the views they sometimes express on the present day industrial conditions. It has been several times argued with all seriousness that for the present all questions of capital vs. labour should be set at rest pending the getting of self-government by India. In their opinion these labour controversies should not be pushed forward at a time when agitation for self-government is going on. In a similar way it might be argued, as it has been by the orthodox party, that even the question of untouchability should not be broached at present. The right step with regard to such questions was taken however by the Mahatma who would not tolerate any injustice or unfairness even if such an intolerance would postpone the securement of self-government by the country. To him truth and justice were much bigger things than even self-government.

Direct Vs, Indirect Taxation:

The majority of our politicians have always expressed themselves in favour of indirect taxes as against direct taxes like income tax for instance, which has always been one of the most hated taxes in this country. Even now if all the discussion on the budget in the Indian legislature and outside is properly scrutinized it will be found that the capitalistic point of view of indirect taxes is always strongly urged and direct taxes are always condemned It is to the interests of the upper and middle classes to advocate indirect as against direct taxation as the latter are mainly borne by them, while the former are mainly borne by the poor classes. Our labour friend gives in this connection some very tangible and pertinent points:—

"You tell the Government that you want to destroy direct taxation and that you are in love with indirect taxation. In the first place have you ever realised that direct taxation alone gives power to the tax payer by refusing to pay taxes if he has no voice in the expenditure. In indirect taxation the tax payer is always helpless and the ruler can have his own way because when the citizens are buying the necessities of their lives they are all the time paying large amounts to the autocratic ruler who spends as he pleases, whereas in direct taxation one controlls the payment and can also refuse to pay his share and still keep up his homelife if he feels justified in such a procedure. Direct taxation and individual freedom are closely allied together. It is only by direct taxation that you can tax the capable rich and keep free the incapable poor one."

Tariff Walls.

The consensus of the Indian opinion before the Fiscal Commission has been in favour of high tariff walls. One can understand and even appreciate this attitude in view of the present political situation in the country. There is at the same time the other side of the shield which is very well shown by our Labour Friend:—

"You are telling the Government that you want high tariff walls, with a specific purpose of shutting out foreign goods. In fact you are using the word tariff as a cowardly excuse, for you are afraid of making an opening legislation prohibiting foreign goods, but you desire the same effect. Suppose if all foreign goods are shut out naturally your tariff legislation will only act as a political bar against foreign goods but will produce no revenues. To produce your revenues, and from indirect taxation as you advocate, your sole and only opening will be a tax at home on home produced articles or an excise duty. But here you tell the Government that you hate the excise duty and consider it very wicked. Do you, therefore, see that you are asking for contradiction? If you want revenues by indirect taxation and no excise on home produced goods, you must have large imports of foreign goods to produce your revenues. If you shut out foreign goods, you must have heavy excise duty on anything and everything that you produce at home. If you do not want that, you must have an open honest direct taxation on everybody's earnings even fifty per cent. If you take the English Budget and entirely ignore the interest of all national debts and the entire expenses of the army and navy you will still find about £450,000,000 necessary on social service and bodily welfare of a nation of forty-five millions and yet the people here are not getting all that they need. To give at least the same social service and bodily welfare to your countrymen you will require £3,000,000 without supporting any Army or Navy or national debts. Where are you going to produce it from?

"I shall give you yet another consideration. You want Copper Ingots to come in, but no copper plates and copper wire because you want to support your own labour. Does it not occur to you that the Nation who produces Copper Ingots may also have the same wicked desire as you have of starving Indian labour and supporting their own labour and they may ask you to take Copper plates or Copper wire, but not copper ingots? What will the world be like if nations adopt such selfish policies towards one another?

The Indian soil by nature produces a large quantity of oil seeds and oil nuts which can supply the needs of half the world. If you do not want foreign goods to come in, neither your oil seeds or oil nuts can go out. You must therefore, just grow sufficient oil seeds to meet your own requirements, destroy the abundance of nature, and tell your farmers to do something which is less suitable than producing oil seeds for the benefit of the world's humanity.

You greatly desire to shut out all foreign goods if you possibly can from your country. Suppose you do so, then what do you require consular agents and trade commissioners for, and why do you propose certain duties for them? I want you to see how incongruous you become when you take up the present faulty system of economics and try to defend it on the principle that the faulty system will be right if only *you* become a criminal instead of a foreign merchant.

I fully agree with you that the present system of social, commercial and industrial life is a condition of disease which makes miserable the human lives that are affected by it, but I put forward that the remedy you suggest is ridiculously selfish and a little worse than the disease.

It is all very well to talk of Japan, America, England, Germany and France and tell your Government to do the same wrong as these countries have done. I realise that the tariff reforms in these countries are now producing a few unfeeling millionaries who are oppressing the poor people just as much as foreign exploiters would do. I would, therefore, not go to a Fiscal Commission to ask for us to imitate the same evil in India, but I would rather turn my ideas to seek a new remedy, which would eradicate the root evil from *all these countries* as well as from India."

These views of our friend will not appeal, we fear, to many in this country, but they are the views of advanced democracy and advanced labour and if all our talk of democracy is not a mere froth and foam we must pay serious attention to them. Labour in India is but just awakening from a long sleep. It is at this juncture that the whole labour movement needs to be placed on a sound and enduring basis. Care must be taken especially to see that the forces operating at present both in the political and industrial field are not exploited to keep labour down and to transfer the lever of power only from White hands to Brown hands, but that attempt is sincerely and earnestly made to introduce elements of equality and justice as between man and man. Thus only will the harrowing and crushing distinctions of castes, creeds and classes be obliterated and a state of things brought about which will not rest upon unfairness and inequality, but fairness and equality.

India And The International Labour Conference.

A short telegram appeared in the paper recently to the effect that one Mr. Charlu was appointed on the Secretarial Establishment of the International Labour Conference at Geneva. It may not be known to many of our readers that on the Secretarial establishment of this body about twenty-two different races and nations are represented. Up to this time, however, India had to rest satisfied with being merely a financial contributor to the expenses of the Conference without a single Indian being on the Staff of this huge Secretariat. The complaint which Sir William Meyer voiced forth so bitterly at the meeting of the League of Nations applies equally to the Labour Conference which is but a part of the League of Nations. Mr. N. M. Joshi spoke very strongly with regard to this question at one of the meetings of the session in November. It was then given out by M. Thomas, the Secretary General of the Conference that attempts were being made to secure suitable Indians. It appears that as a result of these attempts *one suitable Indian* has been found. Our representatives to the next Conference may however make it plain to the Conference that the appoint of one Indian falls far below the percentage at present enjoyed by the English, Americans, French, and we fear even the Japanese.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

May 8.

To-day Reuter reported 25 points lower in New York futures and the Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 491 and remained Rs. 490 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Broach July-August opened at Rs. 515 and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 513½ on scattered selling. It then improved to Rs. 517 on buying by offices and after fluctuating remained Rs. 516 at 4 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 516. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 516 and touching Rs. 516½ closed at Rs. 515. Fine M. G. Oomra may opened at Rs. 402 and touching Rs. 401 advanced to Rs. 406 on Japan buying, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. while Oomra July opened at Rs. 422 and declining to Rs. 421 gradually advanced to Rs. 426½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal May was Rs. 364 and July Rs. 366 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday last and there was a good demand from Local Millwalas and Japan shippers for nice Berar and Khandesh cotton. About 6,000 bales are reported to have changed hands on that day.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, May 8th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May		489
" " "	July August		516
Fully Good Bengal	May		356
" " "	July		368
Fine Oomra	May		408
" " "	July		428
Southern	May/June		493
"	July Aug.		503

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 8th

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May		490
" " "	July-Augt		516
Fully Good Bengal	May		355
" " "	July		365
Fine Oomra's	May		405
" " "	July		425
Southern	May/June		499
"	July Aug.		504

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 8th

Description, Super-Fine F Good Good fine			
M. G. Bengal and ind Punjab	376	376	336
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	423	408	3 3
M. G. Central P. No. 1	458	443	428
M. G. Central P. No 2	4 3	428	413
M. G. Broach	510	500	490
M. G. Punjab American			
Southern	510	500	490

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 8th May 1922.

Cotton	10853	Bales
Wheat	13 2	Cwt.
Linseed	9303	"
Rape, etc	741	"
Gingelly seed	1115	"
Poppyseed	302	"
Groundnute	3711	"
Castorseed	2164	"
Rice	4912	"
Myrabollams	12.9	"
Cottonseed	15579	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	2807	"
Jowar	1937	"
Masur	71	"
Garlic	721	"
Bajra	589	"
Coal	2384	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Moy 8th.

Bank Telegraphic			1/3 5/6
Bank Demand			1/3 11 32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s			1/3 9/16
For. Demand			305
American Dollars			357
Honkong Dollars			203
Shanghai			280
Japan			167 1/2
Singapor			183 1/2

Market Quiet.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 8th. 6 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67 0 0	9 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-3068	0 0	9 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	73 0 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 2 0	15 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14 12 0	15 6 0
Teelseed, White 80-15	78 0 0	16 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	76 0 0	— —
Teelseed, Gajar 60-50	74 0 0	— —
Teelseed Black	70 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	14 4 0	15 6 0
Groundnuts	78 0 0	— —
Jawa	— —	— —
Mowraseed	8 0 0	— —
Barley	52 0 0	— —
Castorseed	85 0 0	— —
Cotton Seeds Read	39 0 0	 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p
Wheat-May	9 7 6
Wheat Sept.	9 15 0
Linseed May	15 14 3
Linseed Sept.	16 9 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 8.

Bars Gold ready Rs. Rs. 28-0-6.
Bars Gold forward 27-15-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27-11-6.
Bar Silver ready 94-11-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 94-11-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 93-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 7/32.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 1/4.
On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 5/16.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 11/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/3 1/2.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 3/8.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 3/32.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 307.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 327.
On Paris Bank's D. D. Frcs. 317.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 167½.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 162½.
London Gold ready sh. closed.
London Silver ready d. 35.
London Silver forward d. 35-1/8.
Tone of Silver China sold Quiet.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE PUOND STERLING.

American Exchange $. 4.44-5/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 48.50.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.00.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 53.00.
Italian Exchange Frcs. 83.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 1280.
Prague Exchange Krons. 2.06

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 52.
4 per cent War Loan 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 89.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/14..
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipalf due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

The Share Market is closed to-day.

SAMUEL MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

GOLD

13th April 1922.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £127,047,550, as compared with £127,046,185 last week. The Bank of England official rate of discount was lowered to-day to 4 per cent. from 4½ per cent. at which it had stood since the 16th February last.

The small amount of gold on offer was taken for India.

The effect of the Band strike was very drastic upon the production. January's production was only 335,000 and that of February merely 77,000 ounces. The total for the March quarter is expected to be in the neighbourhood of 600,000 ounces, less than that of one month's usual output. Normal figures cannot be expected until July. A recent estimate for the production is 75 per cent. for April, 90 per cent. for May and June respectively, and 100 per cent for July, subject of course to any natural changes.

New York reports an import of gold, value $ 1,588,000, from Sweden and an export value $ 227,000 to India. A consignment to the value of about £200,000 arrived at Liverpool yesterday; we understand that the gold is only in transit, being destined for Calcutta.

SILVER.

Business has again been far from active. America has been a sluggish seller; and has even occasionally given the market some support by sending orders to buy. The Continent, India and China have each contributed a quota to the suplies. The mainstay has been bear covering, which is available more or less at any fall in the price. The delay of enquiry from the Indian Bazaars, which had been expected to buy for the settlement steamer next week, is explained by sales made direct to the Indian markets from Japanese and other sources.

Yesterday, for the first time since November 28th last the price for forward delivery was fixed at a premium on that for cash delivery.

The silver market will be closed on Saturday April 15th., beside Good Friday and Easter Monday as usual.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in circulation March 22, 17468; March 31, 17476; April 7, 17470.
Silver coin and bullion in India March 22, 7686; March 31, 7752; April 7, 7745.
Silver coin and bullion out of India.
Gold coin and bullion in India March 22, 2432; March 31, 2432; April 7, 2432.
Gold coin and bullion out of India.
Securities (Indian Government) March 22, 6566; March 31, 6508; April 7, 6508.
Securities (British Government) March 22, 584; March 31, 584; April 7, 585.
Inland Commercial Bills of Exchange March 22, 200; March 31, 200; April 7, 200.
No coinage of silver is reported during the week ending 7th inst.

The stock in Shanghai on the 8th instant consisted of about 38,200,000 ounces in sycee, 36,500,000 dollars and 840 Silver Bars, as compared with about 38,900,000 ounces in sycee, 36,000,000 dollars and 1,240 silver bars on the 1st instant.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s 3d the tael.

Quotations—Bar Silver per oz. std.—Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
March 7th 33 3/4d cash 33.3/4d 2 mos 94s 9d.
March 8th 33.3/4d cash 33.3/4d 2 mos.
March 10th 33.1/2d cash 33.1/2d 2 mos 93s 9d.
March 11th 33.1/2d cash 33.1/2d 2 mos 93s 5d.
March 12th 33.1/4d cash 33.3/8d 2 mos 93s 5d.
March 13th 33 3/8d cash 33.3/8d 2 mos.
Average 33.520d cash 33.541d 2 mos. Average 93s 10d.

The quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are each 1/d below those fixed a week ago.

SIRSI URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANK

The ninth annual general meeting of the Sirsi Urban Co-operative Credit Bank, Ltd., was held at the Mitra Samaj Hall, Sirsi, on the 2nd of May, Rao Bahadur P. N. Pandit was voted to the chair. The Secretary of the Bank read the report on the working of the Bank for the year ending 31st March, 1922, which was unanimously adopted.

The number of members has risen from 795 to 822 and the working capital from Rs. 1,52,373-4-1 to Rs. 1,73,938-4-1. Deposits have during the year under report increased from Rs. 1,06,112-7-1 to Rs. 1,23,609-4-1, and share capital from Rs. 22,025 to Rs. 23,570. The net profits of the year including Rs. 51-8-6 brought forward from the last year's account amount to Rs. 3,055-11-4 as against Rs. 4,322-11-0 of the previous year.

KHADDAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Though there is an increasing desire on the part of the people to adopt only hand-spun Khaddar, yet Congress organisations have not yet made serious attempts to supply them with guaranteed genuine production; consequently patriotic people are deluded into buying impure cloths as pure ones. The Mysore District Congress Committee is intending to indent for a large stock of genuine Khaddar and its object will be facilitated to a great extent if Congress Committees that produce genuine stuff and private agencies guaranteed by any Congress Committee to produce only hand-spun cloth immediately oblige it by sending to it samples of all varieties, with their quotations, description, wholesale discount rates and terms of business. In the case of private agencies it is best that an authorised copy of the guarantee form is also despatched.—Yours, etc.,

G. R. S. RAGHAVAN,
Jt. Hony. Secretary,
Mysore District Congress Committee.
Sultanpet,
Bangalore City.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGIATE HOSTEL,

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

The District Judge of Allahabad has settled the controversy among the Anglo-India leaders as to the disposal of funds collected for building an All-India Collegiate Hostel at Allahabad and has decreed in favour of the prosposed scheme of awarding scholarships, appointing Professor Burnett, Mr. O. M. C. M. Chiene and Revd, G. C. Rogers of Jubbulpore as the first trustees. During the hearing of the application Mr. C. F. Bellafosse, Director of Public Instruction and Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, gave evidence as to the Hostel scheme which they thought was doomed to failure and the best alternative was the scheme for awarding scholarships.

NAVSARI WATER-WORKS,

STATE GRANT AND LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, April 29.

An era of water-pipes and electric lights is expected to be heralded in Navsari within a short time after so much trumpeting. There were two schools of opinion as regards the starting of the Water-works in Navsari. But all have agreed on one point that the Water-works will be a bane and a curse to the people so far as the health of the people is concerned, for the Municipality looks quite incompetent to undertake the increased responsibilities of drainage and sanitation. The Navsari Municipality has even in its narrow sphere of activities utterly failed to convince us of its competence or of its right to exist. It will only be a miracle in these prosaic matter-of-fact days if our Municipality achieves success in this new sphere of activity.

Mr. Siddon has come over here from Baroda, and by now three meetings of the Municipal Council had been convened to discuss matters concerning Water-works and electric lights. It was decided only the other day that the Government should give ten lakhs and a half of rupees (Rs. 10,50,000) to the Municipality. From this, rupees seven lakhs are to be given over as Stategrant while the rest i.e., rupees three lakhs and a half are meant as a loan at 5 per cent interest to be payable in annual instalments of rupees twenty thousand. The water-tax has been assessed at Rs. 52,000 from which Rs. 20,000 are to be paid to the Government for its loan, Rs. 22,000 are to be set aside for maintenance and reparation, while the rest, Rs. 10,000 are to be kept for depreciation. The Government has recommended to realise this valuation of Rs. 52,000 on "Madras System" but the Municipality has reserved to itself the right of the method of this realisation. It has been decided to call a public meeting of the citizens of Navsari to discuss the method of imposing this water-tax. His Excellency the Dewan is very particular as regards good drainage and sanitary arrangements. It rests to be seen how far the Municipality realises the gravity of its responsibility!

Arrangements are still being continued for electric lighting. But the spot where the power-house is to be started will be handed over to the Electric Company after disposing of the building on that place by auction.

INDIANISATION OF RAILWAYS

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSN'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

The U. P. Anglo-Indian Association has passed resolutions protesting against the Indianisation of railways, and appealing to the Agent of E. I. R. to take steps to reemploy members of the community, who came to rescue during the time of strike. The Association was of opinion unless something of the kind was done, railway authorities would find it impossible to get similar assistance in any future crisis of the sort.

BADGE OF HELOTRY.

SEGREGATION OF INDIANS IN KAMPALA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KAMPALA, April 18.

This morning I wired you that the segregation scheme for Kampala is upheld by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Many must have seen this scheme discussed by Mr. C. F. Andrews in the March issue of the "Modern Review." I give below a copy of the letter received by the local Indian Association from the Government: The letter reads thus:—

Sir,—With reference to correspondence on the subject of racial segregation ending with your letter of the 19th December, last I have the honor to inform you that while the Secretary of State for the Colonies agrees that in so far as Kampala Township is concerned this Government may continue to follow the procedure hitherto adopted, unless and until any alteration of policy regarding segregation in general is decided on. He directs that the inception of new schemes for the reconstruction of other Townships must be suspended until a future policy is decided.

(Sd.) Chief Secretary.

The decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies seems to be very strange, in view of the fact that the whole policy of segregation is under reconsideration by the Colonial office. Kampala is the chief town of Uganda and if a precendent be created in an important centre of trade, surely it will take very little time for the sinister policy of segregation to be extended to other townships! Indians in Uganda hope that the Government of India will surely take up their case and fight tooth and nail against segregation which is a badge of helotry for Indians.

Although Indians in Kenya have accepted the interim proposals of the Government as regards Council representation, Indians in Uganda have still stuck to their guns and not accepted representation of only one Indian member on the local Legislative Council.

"LAYKANA GAZETTE" TURNS INTO A DAILY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LARKANA, May 8.

Mr. Tahilram appeared to-day before the District Magistrate, Larkana and gave declaration for converting the weekly "Larkana Gazette" into daily "Larkana Gazette". The conversion is made so that the messages of Mahatma Gandhi and Ali Brothers and the mandate of the Indian National Congress and Central Khilafat Committee may be conveyed to every home in Upper Sind. There being no daily in in that part of the country.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.

Mails for S. Settlements, China and Japan per S. S. "Teesta" close at 6-30 p.m.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Indian Cement Co., Ltd., and the Tata Construction Co., Ltd., Navsari Bldg., 3-30 p.m. and 4 p.m., respectively.

Dance: Bombay Port Trust Rifle Club, Ballard Pier Station Hall.

THURSDAY, May 11.

Mr. Ved's lecture on "The Four R's of Powers and Peoples in Arms—A Warning to the World."

FRIDAY, May 12.

Final M.B.B.S., Intermediate M.B.B.S. and Preliminary Scientific Examination Results, 1 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer "Macedonia" which left Bombay on the 22nd ultimo arrived Marseilles on Saturday, the 6th instant.

The mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at midnight on Thursday next.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION'S RESOLUTION.

The following resolution has been passed by the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association:—"In view of the fact that the Agents of the Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Ltd., have agreed to close their books after consulting the Board of the Association on such days as would not interfere with the settling days, it is resolved not to discontinue the forward business in the shares of the said Company after August settlement as previously resolved on 19-4-1922."

POLICE OBSTRUCTION IN BULLION BUSINESS.

The Secretary, Bullion Merchants' Association, writes:—A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Association, met in the Association Hall on the 7th instant, and the question of obstruction by the police in Bullion business was discussed, but as all the dealers in the bazar were closely concerned with the decision, an extraordinary general meeting has been called at 1-0 p.m. (B. T.), on next Saturday in the Association Hall in order to arrive at a final decision. All the members are therefore specially requested to be present. Business will be closed from 1-0 p.m. (B. T.) to the closing of the meeting.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

PARSI RAJKIYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Thursday (the 11th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Mulji Dulubhji Ved will speak on "The Four R's of Powers and Peoples in Arms—A Warning to the World."

DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

In the course of an appeal for funds, Mr. G. C. Bhate, Principal, Willingdon College, Sangli, writes:—

The College is at present housed in buildings kindly placed at our disposal by the Chief Saheb of Sangli. The permanent location is to be on a beautiful and healthy site midway between Sangli and Miraj, in British territory in the Kupwad village of the Tasgaon Taluka of the Satara District. On this site the main College building is rapidly rising. The construction of the first hostel-block for hundred students will be presently taken in hand. It is hoped that the College will be able to shift to its permanent home by June, 1923. Long before this there will be, near the building site, a station on the Sangli Miraj branch line for the convenience of students of both Sangli and Miraj.

For forty years the D. E. S., Poona, has been labouring for the spread of education among the people. Apart from the Fergusson College at Poona, it conducts High Schools at Poona, Satara and Wai, a Middle School at Umbergaon, and a Primary School at Poona. Thousands of students have passed out of these institutions; and these institutions have served as models for others of their kind that are doing similar useful work in different parts of the Presidency. In these days of Democracy there is no denying the proposition that education and even higher education must reach the nook and corner of this vast country if that country is to make rapid progress in all directions, economical, political, social and religious. The Fergusson College, Poona, has been the means of spreading higher education far and wide; the Willingdon College is calculated to do likewise. It is hoped that at no distant date the Willingdon College will come to occupy the same position which the Fergusson College has come to occupy in the educational system of the Presidency. On behalf of the Willingdon College, therefore, I beg to make this appeal to persons who are interested in the spread of education among our countrymen irrespective of caste, creed or sex, to come forward and help, with a liberal hand, this new and promising institution.

The funds will be received by Prof. V. K. Joag and Prof. K. M. Khade at the Sardar Griha who have come down to Bombay for collection of funds.

"BASTARDLY ATTACK ON AN OLD MAN"

In our report of this assault case, appearing in our issue of Sunday last, the name of the pleader who appeared for the camplainant was wroughly given as "Mr. R. D. N. Wadia." It was Mr. S. R. Mirajkar, pleader, who appeared for the complainant.

A CLERK'S LAPSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Sergeant Merrifield charged John Daniel, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Allen Brothers, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 231.

The evidence showed that the accused was a post and telegraph clerk from March to December, 1921. In the month of December last, he took a week's leave and sent a letter, bearing signature of somebody from Ahmedabad that John Daniel was killed at Ahmedabad by a train accident. Enquiries showed, however, that no railway accident had occured at all at Ahmedabad. Subsequently it was found that the accused had misappropriated Rs. 231 from the office. A complaint was lodged with the Police and the accused was arrested at Anand.

The accused having made the amount good, he was senteneed to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.

A TRAMCAR FATALITY.

Isak Mussa, a Mahomedan, aged about twenty-five was seated on the second row in a tram car that was proceeding along Bhendy Bazaar Road at 10-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant, and was looking out through the window when a tram car coming from the opposite direction struck him on the head. He fell down and became unconscious. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died of concussion of the brain.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Corner held an inquest touching the death of Issak when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A CYCLIST'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Yeshwant Kashinath, a boy, aged 15 years, residing with his brother at Mahim.

The evidence showed that at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday the deceased went out on a bicycle. He was riding on the foot-path when a motor lorry loaded with stones came up. The lorry was going on its proper side and the driver sounded the horn. After the front of the lorry had passed the deceased, a sound of the bicycle falling was hard and the lorry stopped. The deceased was found lying dead on the road with his head crushed.

After the evidence had been recorded the jury returned a verdict of death from his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a motor lorry against which he dashed whilst riding the bicycle.

A WOMAN'S SAD DEATH.

Annie Francis alias Anna Joseph who with her husband was residing with her grandfather at Jacob Circle was removed by her relatives to the G. T. Hospital on the morning of the 26th ultimo, suffering from severe burns, from the effect of which she died on Sunday. At the Coroner's Court the evidence showed that the deceased was engaged in cooking in the room. Her grandmother was sitting outside and her husband was washing his hands when she cried out and came running out with her clothes on fire. The flames were put out but not before she was severely burnt. She said that she was removing a lamp from the wall when her clothes caught fire.

The jury returned a verdict of death from burns resulting from her clothes having caught fire apparently by accident.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY LTD.,

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of Phillips and Co., Ltd., was held at the Registered Office on Monday the 1st Instant, to consider and if deemed expedient to wind up the Company voluntarily, because of its liabilities. Before the proceedings began Mr. Maganlal T. Bhagat, the Secretary, read a letter from the Chairman of the Company, Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha, that he did not desire to preside at the meeting and it was therefore left to the shareholders to elect a chairman in his place. Thereupon Mr. K. C. Thakore proposed and Mr. Bhimdiwalla seconded that Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia should take the chair, and his election was carried unanimously.

Dr. Sukhia having taken the chair at the outset made a short speech stating the object for which the members were called to meet and regretted very much that a Company of many years standing should now go into liquidation which was inevitable owing to the pressing liabilities of the creditors of the Company. He then called upon Mr. Maganlal T. Bhagat, the Secretary of the Company, to read the notice convening the meeting, which he accordingly did.

Mr. K. C. Thakore then proposed that the Coupany be voluntarily wound up, which was seconded by Mr. H. A. S. Bhimdiwalla.

Before the resolution was put to vote Mr. Kingston requested the Chairman to give some explanation as to the difference between the statements of Auditers read at the meeting held on the 18th of April 1922 and one that was sent to him for the purpose of the present meeting, and between the Balance Sheet of the last year and the one now submitted over the signature of the Auditors.

The Chairman then explained to Mr. Kingston and the meeting by reading the report of the Auditors dated 25th ultimo, pointing out that the figures as shown in the statement of Auditors were subject to adjustment, until the final accounts were duly audited by them, that the stock had been verified by them and that the departmental heads had valued them at cost or in certain cases at market rates. The goods which had been marked in sterling have been converted 1/4 and that the stock had been deducted by 20 per cent. being provision for old stock and other contingencies.

The Chairman then put the proposition moved by Mr. K. C. Thakore and it was carried by a large majority of 2107 votes as against 118 votes. Thereupon Mr. K. C. Thakore proposed that Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia and Mr. Dinshaw D. Shroff of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., be appointed as Liquidators of the Company, which was seconded by Mr. Dady H. Sorabjee.

Dr. S. R. Sethna thereupon suggested that Mr. F. Divecha be included as one of the Liquidators.

The Chairman then informed the members that as they had already proposed two Parsi gentlemen, i.e., of the same community, it would be better if some other gentleman of some other community be included, thus showing that they did not want to favour a particular community. The Chairman then suggested the name of Mr. Kingston to be one of the Liquidators. Mr. Kingston, having pleaded inability to accept Mr. R. D. Hughes thereupon proposed the name of Mr. Parks (who was not a shareholder) of Messrs. Forbes Rhodes and Parks, but he subsequently withdrew. Thereupon the Chairman asked Dr. Sethna to add anybody's name in the form of an amendment and he Dr. Sethna moved an amendment to the effect that Dr. Sukhia and Messrs. Dinshaw D. Shroff and F. R. Divecha be appointed as Liquidaters. The amendment was lost on a poll being taken and the Chairman declared that the original proposition moved by Mr. K. C. Thakore and seconded by Mr. D. H. Sorabjee was carried by a large majority of 2,054 votes as against 118 for the amendment.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May, 8.

The weather is again unsettled in the Bay and there has been a burst of rain in north-east India. Conditions remain slightly disturbed in the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal and local in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Mysore, Southeast Madras and on North Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province. Chief amounts are Victoria Point three-quarters Sibsagar one and a half, Dhubri one, Cherapunji three, Narayanganj, Jessore, and Dinajpur a half, Calcutta, Burdwan one, Jalpaiguri one and a half, Berhampore, Purea two, Drosh one, Bangalore a half, Trichinopoly one and a half, and Calingapatam three quarters.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into Madras, Deccan and on North Madras Coast.

BELATED PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—A friend of mine very lately drew my attention to a report of my case in your issue of the 23rd July last. Allow me, Sir, in the interests of justice, to point out a serious blunder therein.

1. No evidence whatever was taken by the Court as erroneously stated in the said report but on the contrary the whole of my evidence was somehow or other entirely shut out as you will see from the following.

2. While admitting my complaint, the Court even did not examine me as required by law. But I was promised a full inquiry and particularly asked to attend with all my material evidence which I did.

3. At the time of the hearing I was not allowed either to depose myself in support of my complaint or to lead the evidence of my 6 witnesses who were present in Court, one of whom was the paternal aunt, and another the brother-in-law of, accused No. 1.

4. But on the contrary I was put in the witness-box to undergo Mr. Kapadia's cross-examination on a supposed letter which I did not admit as I was not allowed to read it, nor a copy furnished to enable me to rebut any case that the other side may spring on me therefrom. And yet it was admitted by the Court. It was never read in Court nor did the Court itself read it. This letter does not at all go against me. On the contrary it supports my case.

5. Though requested, the Court did not take any action under section 485 of the Criminal Procedure Code to compel accused No. 1 to produce a letter and a post card written by me to him and which under the Evidence Act I had given him notice to produce at the trial. The Court even did not allow me to adduce secondary evidence thereof as I was entitled to do under the said Act. This letter and the post card fully supported my case.

6. The admitted facts of the case were that I was in uninterrupted possession of the room in question for nearly 9 months when, dead rat and fleas having been found therein, I went to put up temporarily with a relation of mine leaving the room open as usual as I was in common possession thereof with the 2nd accused, and leaving all my belongings therein as they were. Behind my back and in my absence both the accused made common cause, entered my room and taking the law into their own hands threw away all my belongings pell-mell into the loft, and put a lock on the door of the room, thereby preventing me access thereto to which I had every right. It is thus clear, that both the accused were a law unto themselves and quite apart from the question of any evidence, their action was criminal per se. This aspect of the case was pressed very much on the attention of the Court with an array of authorities and decisions in support thereof, but the Court did not take any notice of it. I had consulted eminent lawyers and solicitors about my case who all with one voice advised me and concurred in my own view that I would surely succeed if I proved (a) possession of the room and (b) the removal therefrom of my articles by the accused. Both these facts were admitted by the accused.

7. The Court of its own motion called the third floor tenant and asked her two questions, the answers of which have been carefully noted down though it was unnecessary to do so in view of my admission thereof in para 2 of my complaint. The same witness's replies to further questions, however, were material to my case "From start to finish the complainant was living in the room in question with all his belongings", etc. I particularly requested the Court to take down this evidence as it was material and supported my case. The Court nodded, thereby giving me an assurance that it was being recorded. A few days afterwards when I got a certified copy of the record my surprise knew no bounds at the omission of the said evidence.

8. My said six witnesses were summoned to prove:—(a) That the left was never shown me as the key was missing. (2) That accused No. 1 was himself in possession thereof he having his articles and furniture therein. (3) That very lately he had removed them and he and his wife had tried to let it to tenants. (4) That there is no bath or other accommodation in it and was absolutely unfit for human habitation. (5) That ever since the erection of the building no one up to now has occupied the loft as a tenant.

I will only add that I am not even furnished with a copy of the document on the strength of which alone the Court has so dramatically taken away my character and thus even the elementary right of locus pententiae is denied to me. As every one prizes character above everything, I have determined to vindicate my entire innocence in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

N. C. BHESANIA,
High Court Pleader.

Bombay, May 8.

NAGPUR NATIONAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, May 6.

A National Educational Conference was held at Nagpur on the 4th instant in which among others the following resolution was passed:—

"This Conference proposes that a Central Board be appointed mainly to secure financial support to all the national schools in need of it, to propose a uniform course of studies and text books and timely revision, to guide the various institutions in difficulties about the National University Examinations or other matters, to invite annual conferences etc., to remove Local complaints or obstacles by correspondence or in personal consultation if required, or to hold responsible communication with the National University on behalf of the provinces they represent."

AMALGAMATION OF N. W. F. WITH PUNJAB.

A special meeting of the Bar Association, Peshawar was held on the 29th of April to consider whether the N. W. F. Province should be amalgamated with the Punjab or not. In the meeting among other things it was resolved that in the interest of the people of the five administered districts of N. W. F. Province which was detached in 1901 they should be completely restored to the Punjab.

It was resolved in the meeting that in compliance with the spirit of the observations made by His Excellency the Viceroy in his reply to the address presented to him at Peshawar, the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, may be requested to allow this Association to convene, and if possible he should preside over, a meeting of the public to "frankly and freely" discuss whether this province should be amalgamated with the Punjab or not.

A public meeting was held at the Jumma Musjid, Londour, on the 7th inst. Seth Abas Tayabjee, Dr. Kirtidev and Molvi Mohsumuldin delivered impressive speeches on Swadeshi with special reference to Khaddar and the present situation. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

DISTRESS IN MALABAR.

CONGRESS RELIEF WORK.

The third report of the work of the Congress Relief Committee in Kerala, says:—

The first report published on the 18th. of November, 1921, was a record of its activities from the very commencement of its work (5th September, 1921 up to 15th November-ber, '21). The 2nd report was published on the 1st of January, '22 and it summarised the work of the committee up to the 31st of December, '21. The present report is a brief account of the activities during the months of January and February 1922. I regret the report has been delayed on account of my absence from the head-quarters for some time.

There was substantial decrease in the number of refugees since we published our last report. With the restoration of order in the interior a good number of people returned to their homes in January. We closed our Palghat centre early in January, and so we had only 2 centres left viz., Calicut and Trichur during the period under review. While there was rapid and remarkable fall in the number of refugees in general there was an appreciable rise in the number of Muslim refugees seeking our help. This increase was anticipated in our last report and the reason for it is obvious. During the earlier period of our activities, the muslims had not the same facilities as the Hindus had to come out of the disturbed area. This restriction was subsequently relaxed and taking advantage of the altered state of things many muslims both men and women have coming to Calicut to recieve help from the Congress Relief Committee. A Sub-committee was accordingly appointed to specially look after the large number of muslim refugees pouring into Calicut. The following gentlemen form the Sub-Committee:—

1. K. P. Kesava Menon.
2. K. H. Ummer Koya.
3. K. V. Modideen Koya.
4. Madhavan Nair.
5. P. Moideen Koya.

There were a few Muslim women and children living in our residental camps at Calicut, during the period under review. But the majority of the Muslim receiving our support did not reside in Calicut, but come from the interior, received their share of rice or money, and got back to their places. In the case of these people we followed a different method from that of the refugees at Calicut. Each applicant was made to put in a petition in writing stating his circumstances, the number of persons dependent on him, and the nature and extent of the suffering as a consequence of the resbellion. Each of these applications was certified by a man of the applicant's locality in when we had confidence. After satisfying ourselves that the statements mentioned in the petition were true, we gave them relief either in kind or in coin for a period ranging from 3 days to one month, at a time. This method was adopted to minimise the inconvienience of those who were coming from long distances. Since we could not open relief centres in the interior, this was the only thing possible under the circumstances. So far it worked satisfactoily, we have been following this method only in the case of Muslims. In the sance of the Hindu refugees and the muslim refugees living in Calicut, we have been, during the period under review, following the same system as before; viz., deling out rice at the rate of ½ a seer of rice per adult and ½ a seer per child per day. Relief was altogether given to 4,03598 souls during the period under review, in Calicut alone.

With the restoration of peace in the interrior, those people began to leave Calicut in large numbers every day. From the 15th, of February onwards we had been giving them valedictory doles, each family getting, the share of its members in a lump sum, calculated in coins, at the usual rate from the day they leave Calicut up to the 28th of February, 1922 For instance a family consisting of 3 adults and 4 children leaving Calicut on the 16th, of February would be getting 52 seers of rice or its equivalant in money (Rs. 6-8-0). This arrangement was adopted to help the refugees when they got back to their places. It was also an inducement to many of them to get back to their places as early as possible. We stopped gratuitous relief to refugus in Calicut on the 26th, of February, '22. Subsequently, relief was confined to only these that worked and the few destitute and helpless people. We may at so mention here that we had been distributing clothes among some of the refugees.

Labour organisation:—As we have stated in our last report, we converted all our residential camps, except one into Spinning schools. There were 4 places including the spinning school, where the refugees were made to work at the wheels. The output of the yarn is not much. But we have succeeded to some extent in popularising the spinning wheel among a large number of refugees. Our Trichur centre was doing excellent work in this direction.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	as.	p.
All-India Congress Committee	49,948	8	6
Central Khilafat Committee	10,000	0	0
Private contributions ...	48,036	15	8
Sale of gunny bags ...	1,278	5	6
Loan from Calicut Dist. Con. Office	2,227	4	6
Sale of one bag of rice ...	14	10	0
Received back from Tellicherry Relief Committee	54	1	0
Received back from Ottapalam	50	0	0
Sale of dead stock	17	10	0
Received back from labour dept.	40	0	0
Interest alloted from Bank...	35	11	1
Total ...	111,703	2	3

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure:—Set apart from the Congress Contribution for relief of families of convicted Congress Workers ...	5,000	0	0
Cost of 5421 bags and 18 seers of rice	69,109	9	9
Cooly hire for conveying rice	322	9	9
Camp expenses	565,365	7	1
Expenses of relief workers.	716	1	6
Telegrams and M. O. Charges	245	9	6
Relief in coins	1,809	11	11
Stamps and stationaries ...	136	11	9
Conveyance and travelling charges	359	11	6
Miscelleneous expenses ...	1,170	15	3
To the Secretary, Ottapalam Relief Committee ...	50	0	0
To the Secretary, Trichur Relief Committee ...	5,375	0	0
To the Secretary, Palghat Relief Committee ...	3,700	0	0
To the Secretary Relief Committee	100	0	0
Rent for refugee camps ...	230	0	0
Expenses connected with labour organisations ...	5,833	0	0
Medical and Sanitary expenditure	240	0	0
Clothes for Refugees ...	504	0	0
Return of loan to Calicut Dist. Office	2,227	0	0
Commission for cashing cheques	42	8	0
Total ...	96,535	4	6
Amount per Pass-book ... (on the 28th Feb. 1922.)	13,187	13	1
Cash balance in hand ...	1,476	0	8
Amount per cheque deposited in Bank for cashing but Bank not realised and credited in the Pass-book	500	0	0
Total ...	111,703	2	3

BOMBAY-MALABAR MUSLIM RELIEF FUND.

The Secretary, Bombay Malabar Muslim Relief Fund, writes:—

The Moppilla residents of Bombay held a meeting on the 19th April at Madarassa Najathul-Awam, Tandel Street, for the purpose of collecting funds for the relief of suffering women and children in Malabar, Syed Abdulla Bin Abdul Rahiman Mushaik presiding Mr. C. Abdul Kadir Hajee was elected as Secretary and Treasurer and a working committee was formed. A sum of Rs. 1,400 was collected and further collections are going on. Those who are desirous of giving any help for the relief, may send their remittances direct to the Secretary and Treasurer, addressed to Mr. C. Abdul Kadir Hajee, of Messrs. M. Kunji Kadiri and Sons, Chakla Street, near Crawford Market, and proper receipts will be issued for the same.

MATUNGA SPINNING COMPETITION.

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS.

The Secretary of the Matunga Congress Committee, writes:—

The results of the Spinning Competetion which was held at Matunga on the 13th April, under the auspices of the Matunga Khadi Exhibition, held during the National week, are as follows: In all 55 competetors had taken part, men, women and children from the different parts of the city. The following 10 candidates have been awarded prizes:—

Mr. V. K. Parelkar, Mr. Lele Sastri, Mr. Jadhuram Pragji, Mr. Meghji Narshi, Mr. N. V. Cholkar, Prembai Deshmukh, Shantabai, Savitabai M. Khandubai, Monghibai Jetha, Gulab Bai Bhikhuba (a girl 5 years old).

The following manufacturers of *Charkhas* are given Certificates:—Jivan Charkha, Laxmi Charkha and Sree Charkha.

The prize winners are requested to take away their prises either in the shape of Charkhas or Khaddar from the Matunga Congress Committee.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

The bulk of to-day's business was confined to Clive and Howrah both of which opened firm, but as trading progressed rates could not be maintained owing to over-trading. After luncheon hour prices were again firmer and the business that resulted in other stocks under this head though not over a large range recorded steady tone. On the news of termination of hostilities in China, cottons reflected a better tendency over small turnover. The outstanding feature in the coal section was evinced by strong demand for Burrakur which registered rise of nearly three points over closing prices of last week. Gopalichuck were also wanted at firmer rates with Bengal and Kalapahari sharing to a lesser extent. Miscellaneous and industrial groups came in for small dealings at fairly steady rates. Imperial Banks were firm at last levels with war loans unchanged. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper 58 s. l.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1405 and (country) 385.

Cotton:—Bowreah 860 s. l., Dunbar 425, Kesoram 16, Mohini Mills 5-6.

Jute:—Albion 380, Alliance 498, Anglo-India 362 and (pref) 99 x. d., Auckland 202, Barnagore 121, Budge-Budge 450, Century 7-4, Clive 32-12, Dalhousie 342 s. l., Delta 458, Empire 53, Gondalpara 814-8, Gourepore 530 s. l., Howrah 43-12, India 347, Kamarhatty 603 s. l., Kanknarrah 397, Kelvin 736 s. l., Kinnison 810 s. l., Lawrence 467-8, Lansdowne 222, National 260, Nuddea 47, Northbrook 55-8, Reliance 45 s. l., Union 400, Waverley 9-6.

Coal:—Bengal 890, Bhalgora 14-10, Bokaro and Ramgurh 43, Burrakur 42-8, Gopalichuck 15-8, Jainty Central 14-12, Kalapahari 28-4, Singaran "A" 9, Standard 69 x. d., Talcher 8-8.

Miscellaneous:—Premier Oil 8, Cawnpore Sugar 88-12, Marshall and Sons 6, u. d., Britannia Biscuit 7-6, British India Corporation (ord) 8-4 and (def) 17, British India Tobacco 2-4, Indo-Burma Tin 5-4, Madan's Theatre 7-8, Burdwan Cutwa Railway 51, Nahapiet Pressing 3-4.

THE PARSIS.

COMMUNAL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED.

Under the auspices of the Zorastrian Brotherhood, on Sunday last, Mr. H. D. Banaji delivered a lecture on "The Social and Political Aspects of the Parsi Community" at the Hall of the Tutorial High School, Grant Road, when Professor P. A. Wadia presided.

Mr. Banaji, at the outset, prefaced his remarks by saying that he did not wish to address the audience as a social reformer, but he wished to express his views on the social and political aspets of the Parsi Community, as a Parsi. In these days they found the people running mad after politics and the political outlook changing very rapidly. He regretted that the political activities of the present-day Parsis had been isolated on account of certain communal disputes and factions. The Parsis were hopelessly in want of unity. There were various Mandals and associations in the Parsi community which did not work harmoniously for the welfare of the community. That was just the reason why their progress had been brought to a standstill. He was of opinion that there was no religions progress made by the Parsis and that they had not yet adopted the new Zorastrian calender knowing full well that the one they were at present following was wrong.

After referring at some length to the course of poverty in the Parsi Community, the speaker expressed his apprehensions with regard to the present indifference of the Parsis towards the politics of the country. He regretted that the Parsi community had not been able to produce a second Dadabhoy Naorowji or Pherozeshaw Mehta. Concluding he asked his co-religionists to take deep and abiding interest in the political affairs of India. (Cheers).

One Parsi gentleman questioned the lecturer as to the source of his information regarding the poverty in the Parsi community. He was optimistic in his views with regard to the political progress made by some Parsi stalwarts.

Mr. K. D. Umrigar in the course of his speech said that he was glad that a member of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood had at last thought it fit to deliver a speech on the subject at a time when a Parsi stalwart of the type of Dr. Minocher Dady was requesting his co-religionists to return to Persia. To his mind, the Parsis were like the Bourbons who learnt nothing and forgot nothing. What progress had the Parsi community, he asked, made ever since the death of the Grand Old Man of India? Practically nil. The reason why the community had not been able, up to now, to produce a Dadabhoy Naorowji was that it paid very little or no attention to the political affairs of India, which country they had adopted as their own. Concluding, he appealed to his co-religionists, not to be little the activities of a political body like the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, which, to his mind, was doing a very useful work for the country. (Cheers).

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Professor P. A. Wadia winding up the proceedings dwelt, at great length on the question of poverty in the Parsi Community. He said that poverty was a problem that confronted every community all over the world. It would be a problem which society would never get rid of unless its social and economic organisation was radically altered. The Press to-day, was prostituted (he was compelled to use that word) by some financiers, economists and capitalists who had formed, as it were, a regular clique to serve their own purpose. Even in Great Britain, the Press was managed by a clique of such persons. It represented the views of the minority. So long as such an attitude of the Press continued, they could not be freed from the vicions circle of poverty. (Cheers).

Referring to politics, he said that he saw a healthy sign in the Parsi Community. The Parsis took a lively interest in the political questions of the day affecting their country. He disliked the words "Extremists" and "Moderates," for, he believed that the Extremists of to-day would be Moderates of to-morrow. He asked the Moderates and the Extremists not to denounce the activities of each other. He thought that Indian politics was part and parcel of world politics. It was not a question as to who should rule over the destinies of India, but it was a question of reorganisation as a whole. (Applause).

A vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings.

Correspondence Summarised.

THE ART EXHIBITION.—Mr. B. G. Kothare, B.R.A. F.A. (Milan) says with regard to the exhibition of the Art Society of India that the Society should instead of catering to the typical but unfortunately bad taste of a certain class of people, aim at displaying the art and culture of the artists as well as the life, thought and ideas of the nation. The Society should also try to show real culture and art in its works.

REVISED POSTAL RATES—Mr. Thakur Das Jain writes that as last year only the actual postal rates should be charged for one month, to enable people to know the revised rates. Insufficiently paid post cards should not be destroyed.

PSYCHIC RESEARCH.—Mr. L. B. Bilimoria suggests that a psychic research society should be started in this country and refers to the fact that distinguished men like Gladstone, Tennyson, Ruskin and Balfour have been members of such societies in England. India has far superior and greater wealth of material for psychical research than any other country in the world.

P. V. DESOUZA.—The controversy is closed.

POWER OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT AN EMINENT PUBLICIST SAYS:

Mr. P. J. Ashfield, President of the Rhyl Advertising Association in the Annual Meeting of the Association remarked :—

"This form of advertising (Newspaper) had been found to be the most profitable" ..... "The Association had always found that Newspaper Advertising was the most profitable and it was the continuous Advertisement that paid." He urged the residents of the town to use the newspapers more and more for advertisement purposes.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, May 9, 1922.

"KILL THEM WHEREVER YOU FIND THEM."

Certain words from the Coran were quoted by Mr. Lloyd George in his opening address at Genoa, and the same words were quoted by the Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad when pronouncing sentence on Maulana Hasrat Mohani. The words are: *Kill them wherever you find them.* Mr. George quoted them flippantly as licensing the primitive human instinct to wreak wholesale slaughter upon enemies, while the Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad quoted them seriously as sanctioning the kind of warfare which the Black-and-Tans and the Sinn Feiners waged in Ireland. Both assumptions are entirely wrong, and could only have been made with any show of plausibility by isolating the said words from their context. It is probable that neither the British Premier nor the learned Indian judge have ever studied the Holy Coran or even read it, and that the quotation was made in both cases merely upon hearsay. But since the misinterpretation, and the undue prominence given to half an *ayat* separated from its context are calculated to mislead the public, which knows nothing of the subject, and since they constitute a calumny against Islam, we here give a translation of the whole passage with regard to war in which the words occur.

"Fight in the way of Allah against those who are fighting against you, and do not begin hostilities. Verily Allah loves not the aggressors.

"And kill them wherever you come upon them and drive them out of the places from which they drove you out. Persecution is more awful than killing. And do not fight them near the Sanctuary till they attack you there, then kill them. Such is the reward of the rejectors (of God's Law).

"But if they desist, then Allah is Forgiving, Merciful.

And fight them until there is no persecution and the religion shall be Allah's. But if they desist let there be no enmity except against wrong doers.

"The sacred month for the sacred month, and all sacred things are (under the Law of) retaliation. So whosoever assails you, assail him in like manner as he assailed you, and guard (against evil). Know that Allah surely is with those who guard (against evil)."

The words "kill them wherever you find them" obviously refer to "those who are fighting against you"—*i.e.*, the armed forces of the enemy. They are not a command to massacre, but an elementary rule of war. The Holy Prophet and the greater number of his followers were men of peace. For fourteen years—thirteen at Mecca and one, or nearly one, at Medina—they had practised strict non-violence. Their enemies raised a strong force with intent to attack them in their place of refuge, and to make an end of them; those enemies were already on the march against them. And then came the command to fight in self-defence. It was a shock to all of them, for they had come to think of non-violence as a part of religion. Those who were unwarlike would have wished to emigrate again, as they had done from Mecca; the warlike saw no chance of winning in the open field and wished to have recourse to methods of guerrilla warfare—the old warfare of the Arabs—the plundering of caravans and attacks on stragglers, leaving the city to its fate. Both these courses were forbidden them, however. They were expressly ordered to go out and meet the army of the enemy, and let the wealthy caravan from Syria go by. Humanly speaking, they were sure to be defeated. No wonder they were shocked by the command to fight:

"Fighting is prescribed for you and it is bad for you. But it may be that you hate a thing and it is good for you, and it may be that you love a thing and it is bad for you. Allah knows and you do not know."

The Muslims had been in a subject state before the Flight to Medina. They were now independent. They had to learn that the duties of a people in an independent state differ from those of a people in subjection. It was now in their power to raise a little army; therefor they had, when need arose, to fight "in the Way of Allah," that is to say, in self-defence, and in behalf of the weak who are oppressed, and for the redress of wrong. The way of non-violence could no longer be theirs; the way of emigration was now cowardice. Some of them thought that it was wrong to kill; many of them thought it wrong to counter-attack or carry the war into the enemy's country. The Meccans were persecuting those Muslims who were in their power, trying by force to make them renegades. They were hindering the subject Muslims by force from performing the pilgrimage. It was the duty of the independent Muslims to protect and succour their brethren in distress. If these circumstances are borne in mind, the meaning of the passage we have cited is perfectly clear. Every Arab thought it wrong to take life in the valley of Mecca itself, which has been held sacred from remote antiquity. Hence the command with regard to the Sanctuary. Every Arab had a superstitions reverence for certain months; hence the command with regard to retaliation in the sacred month. Neither in the Holy Coran nor in the practice of Muhammad (may God bless and keep him) is there even the remotest sanction for massacre or murder, or wanton destruction of property. The injunction to kill "those who are fighting against you" obviously means "those who are trying to kill you"; and implies an equal chance of being killed. The sense ascribed by Mr. Lloyd George to the words is quite unthinkable for anyone who knows the early history of Islam, and the imputation of the Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad is hardly less so.

We wonder what has caused those particular words to be misquoted at this particular time by representatives of British rule in places so far apart as Genoa and Ahmedabad. We can recall a similar phenomenon in the sudden outcrop in the English Press of another misrepresentation from the same passage. The Arabic words "al fitnatu akbaru 'min al-qatl", which we have translated (following Maulvi Mohamed Ali of Lahore) "*persecution* is more awful than killing" are generally translated "*sedition* is worse than killing." But as the sedition in this case was the work of rulers against helpless subjects, persecution seems a manifestly better rendering. The particular persecution in question was the perversion of Muslims, so that the text really means: "The loss of the soul is worse than the loss of the body." That text was at one time freely quoted as a proof that the Coran itself sanctioned massacre in the case of seditious people, like the Armenians. The calumny had its vogue among the enemies of Turkey and Islam, though any religious leader in Turkey would have laughed it to scorn. The justification for massacres, if any Muslim ever attempted to justify them (which we doubt, for where they have occurred they have been committed in hot blood and in an agony of rage on which the perpetrators are ashamed to look back afterwards) is in the law of retaliation: "Assail him in like manner as he assailed you." But, if we follow the example of the Holy Prophet the law of retaliation is not applicable to "atrocities"; for the atrocities committed by Qureysh at Ohod and elsewhere were not retaliated by the early Muslims. They could not have been retaliated without degrading the whole standard of Muslim warfare, which is very lofty.

That old calumny was useful as against Turkey. It is no use as against the Khilafat movement in India. Indeed it would be applicable rather to the attitude of the Government of India towards "sedition." So a new one had to be found, and from the same passage in the Coran, since there is no other of which any of the words could possibly be so mistaken. We should much like to know the hidden propagandist source from which these "finds" are circulated, but we are aware that there are depths of dishonesty in Christendom which no straightforward man can hope to fathom. We commend to Mr. Lloyd George and the Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad the study of the instructions which Abu Bekr, the first Khalifa, gave to his generals—instructions based upon known sayings of the Prophet, therefor strict Islamic Law—to respect non-combatants, to destroy no crops nor fruit-trees and to kill no cattle save in case of urgent need. "Destroy not their means of subsistence": that was the Prophet's Law against the enemies of his religion, for he had no other enemies. Let them compare that Law, which has been practised, with the principle on which the recent European war was waged, where the main object was to try by all means to destroy the enemy's means of subsistence, and they will see the error into which they have been led regarding El Islam. There are good and bad among the Muslims as among the Christians, and many Muslims have done wrong in history; but never in obedience to the Holy Coran, as these people try to suggest. Far from justifying massacre or murder or any kind of brutality, whether committed by the rulers or the people, the Coran is the Supreme Guide to Law and Order—the Higher Law, the Higher Order, in which the warfare of the modern "Christian" stands condemned.

TERRORISM IN U. P.

The report that has recently been issued by the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee concerning the terrorism that has been practised on the quiet and peaceful people of the Sitapur district in Oudh forms an illuminating study of the desperate methods to which irresponsible officials whose political passions are let loose may resort. On receipt of accounts of "terrorism and inhuman treatment" at the Committee's office, Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru, General Secretary of the P. C. C., accompanied by Pandit Mohanlal Saxena, Secretary, Lucknow Congress Committee, paid a visit to the Sitapur district in order to investigate the truth of the allegations made by the people. As the result of a preliminary enquiry, in the course of which either one or both of them personally covered a considerable number of villages in the district, they have come to the conclusion that most of the allegations of assault on villagers, looting of property and the humiliation of the people are based on facts. The greater part of the area that they visited is under the Court of Wards and the allegations of ill-treatment are against the employees of the Court and the police. As often happens, there were difficulties incidental to an inquiry of the kind against the local officials and their underlings. In some villages, the men and women were "thoroughly frightened" and would not say much for fear of the officials, the employees and the police. The visitors, however, saw and heard, in every village that they visited, enough to bring home to them the serious nature of the situation. We cannot do better at this point than describe the occurrence in their own words:

"The usual complaint was that a large number of persons varying from 200 to 500 and more would come to a village. These would consist of some Court of Wards employees, a few policemen and probably a number of hooligans and bad characters of the district. The Special Manager of the Court of Wards, Mr. Danne, would sometimes accompany the motley assembly. At first sight of this approaching throng, many villagers would take fright and run away from their huts. Some villages were thus wholly deserted and the dacoits in the crowd had an easy time of it in breaking open boxes and removing such articles as they took a fancy for. . . In some large villages, the villagers stuck to their posts and decided to defend their homes in case of attack. This attitude impressed the dacoits sufficiently and they turned away without any conflict. . . . . We were told of a number of criminal cases which had been started against volunteers and panches. These cases, it was alleged, had no foundation in fact, and the sole offence of the parties concerned was that they were volunteers or leading members of their panchayets. . . . We are satisfied . . . . that the terrorism in parts of the district was of a particularly objectionable kind. The proclamation and application of Martial Law could not have made the conditions prevailing in these villages any worse than they were. A deliberate war has been waged against the Congress and Khilafat movements and special efforts have been made to stamp out the use of Khaddar. We cannot say, with the evidence at our disposal, as to who was the originator or director of this attack. It is clear, however that the bad characters of the district took full advantage of the situation, and under cover of fighting non-co-operation indulged in wholesale looting in the confident belief justified by after events, that the authorities would not interfere or take any action against them."

The above are the facts which even a hasty and imperfect enquiry has brought to light. It is interesting, however, to learn that the visit of Messrs. Nehru and Saxena to the affected area has brought some relief to the much harrassed and long suffering villagers, and, in some cases, it appears that the bribes which had been previously extorted from the people have been returned. The report recognizes that there is need for a fuller enquiry by the Provincial Congress Committee, and if such enquiry were undertaken, it might show what oppressions are practised on the people by the apostles of law and order or their agents and how the law has been rendered lawless in the Sitapur district. In these days when non-co-operation is on the brain of every official and the Government themselves have fallen a victim to its bogey, many things—illegal and arbitrary—have ceased to excite any stir among the people. But that the innocent people should be terrorized and looted and assaulted by letting loose all the bad characters in the area is an expedient to which not even a Government in desperate straits can resort without laying by far more serious consequences for the future. No one questions the right of Government to take steps to ensure its self-preservation, and in the act many extra-legal things have been done, all of which the non-co-operators, whose creed is to suffer uncomplainingly, have met with quiet dignity and high moral courage. But those who are not non-co-operators have, we think, at least the right to live unmolested. The story told by Messrs. Jawaharlal and Saxena speaks for itself as to the sad pass things have come to in a part at least of the United Provinces. Government might well be warned, betimes, of the dangers consequent on some of their officials losing their head in the manner that has been described above. A sense of decency, if not political fairplay, calls for exemplary action by Government against such of the officials and the police as have openly exceeded their authority and done more than all the non-co-operators, Congressmen and Khilafatists put together to discredit the Government.

Notes of the Day

Pandemonium.

The Genoa Conference continues to develop on the lines of that earlier and doubtless equally-boomed gathering which met together to raise up a tower that should reach to heaven. And when the final break-up occurs it will perhaps be seen that the cause was that which sent away the delegates from Babel. For the delegates at Genoa are using languages not comprehended of each other. Though the official language of the Conference may be French it is only the language of the delegates' lips. The languages of the delegates' hearts are as many and as varied as are the Nations represented, and in few cases can one delegate's heart understand another's. France, for instance, speaks a language of revenge and of blind unreasoning hatred, which is almost Greek to Mr. Lloyd George, who to do him justice is the nearest approach to a linguist at Genoa with a smattering of the heart-language of most of his fellow-delegates. We are mildly amused by the frantic efforts of the journalists to write lucidly on a subject resembling nothing so much as a dog-fight. Mr. J. L. Garvin of the "Observer" (and temporarily of a local contemporary) is particularly amusing—and confusing. As thus: "The Bolshevist answer, I am informed, will be delivered to-day or Monday,—a reasoned and discriminating negative holding an open door to future settlement in Russia." The above words sound as though they make sense. But on examining them we find them as confusing as the general chaos at Genoa. "A reasoned and discriminating negative" may be rendered into the simple English word "No!" "But this word is described as leaving an open door to a future settlement in Russia. Apparently, then, the Bolshevik "No!" is like a woman's. And if the Bolsheviks, by far the most downright and assured people at Genoa, are using negatives which hint at affirmatives in the future, we dare not conjecture as to the value that should be placed on the utterances of other delegates, all of whom have hitherto been remarkable chiefly for an aptitude for saying something they do not mean. Small wonder that Mr. Lloyd George is represented as having a special train in readiness to bear him away from Genoa the moment something does, or does not, happen, while, in the meantime, he is represented as cleverly agreeing to French demands which are "both useless and foolish." We are inclined to fear that the chief result of the Genoa gathering will be to send the delegates back home with straws in their hair. As for the newspapermen attempting to elucidate the wild melee of words and demands—they have our sincerest sympathy, but we dare not ponder over their reports. We have troubles of our own sufficient to demand the clearest thinking on our part and any attempts at mental exercise in following Mr. J. L. Garvin's explanation of how matters stand would reduce us speedily to the condition of babbling lunatics. Those whom God wishes to destroy He first makes mad. The Genoa Conference seems to be a lunacy-compelling agent.

Lord Reading's "Successor."

We are not particularly thrilled by the guess hazarded by a London paper, that when he returns to London Mr. Lloyd George will receive the resignations of Lords Birkenhead and Curzon and Mr. Shortt. But we sincerely trust that the news that Lord Reading's resignation is awaiting the Premier is true. Sir Henry Wilson is named by the paper as Lord Reading's successor. This Field-Marshal has been somewhat suspiciously garrulous on the subject of the Orient of late and this fact may be held to support the suggestion that he will be selected to succeed Lord Reading as Viceroy of India. If his recent public pronouncements amount to anything, Sir Henry Wilson is in favour of an honest British policy in the East. He has deprecated the present British attitude in respect to Palestine and Irak, and has suggested that these "mandates" as at present held and supported by garrisons are too costly. He has not, as far as we have noticed, unburdened himself to any great degree on the subject of India, but if his views here are as commonsense as those re-ating to Irak and Palestine, we should act more wisely than Lord Reading has done. Presumably, there are those who maintain that India needs a strong Viceroy. In this view we concur. But as to the direction in which the Viceregal strength should be expended opinions differ. Reactionaries demand that the strength should be used to rend Nationalists asunder. Nationalists, if they troubled to think about these things, would suggest that the vim would be more profitably spent in snubbing officious Governors and in restraining them when they feel like running amuck. Lord Reading, we fear, has little strength of this sort—however well-meaning he may be. Should he resign, he owes it to himself and to India to make it very public and clear that his resignation has been forced over the Khilafat issue—if over nothing else.

Tut-Tut!

We have received many compliments in our brief, but, we trust, not entirely inglorious, career. But for sheer heartfelt spontaneity we have seldom received any tribute to our integrity so eloquent as that to which, according to our representative at Mulshi, a Deputy Superintendent of Police gave vent. We rather like the bureaucratic way—at least we presume Mr. Cameron was following the best traditions of his department. "What the hell are you here for?" is a nice polite way to greet a pressman; it sets him at his ease and makes him feel he is at home and among friends. It does more; it gives him an opportunity of indulging in banal badinage—an opportunity our representative, we fear, in this case neglected to improve. Thus the "Chronicle's" observer at Mulshi might well have replied to the query with some such obvious explanation of his errand as:—Oh, I've just come along to help the Tata's build their dam——er ——that is, dam." Instead of which our representative was so far from Mr. Cameron's conception of the traditions of this paper as to tell the simple truth. Like little George Washington he replied:—"I cannot tell a lie. I represent the 'Chronicle'." Perhaps our representative expected Mr. Cameron to leap up and embrace him, before proceeding conducting him around the scene where the Tata's agents were belabouring the Satyagrahis. Perhaps! But what did happen was that Mr. Cameron remarked with some heat that the "Chronicle" "was a (sanguinary) liar," wherefore he bade our representative "get away." We tender our acknowledgements. Little friendly words of encouragement from bureaucrats help us amazingly in our self-appointed task. Also, as the poet didn't say:—

Little words of anger
Language that is strong
Seem to hint that somewhere
Something's going wrong.

ITALO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

TURKISH CONCESSIONS.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Constantinople.—It is declared, in official circles, that the Italian Agreement with the Constantinople Government constitutes a simple promise on the part of the latter to examine favourably the Italian schemes for the construction of railways and ports and for working the mines in Asia Minor. The agreement provides that in the event of similar offers being made, preference should be given to Italian companies, the Turkish Government reserving the right to entrust the execution of the work to any Company offering the best guarantee conditions.

PRIVATE PROPERTY IN RUSSIA.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BARTHOU TO SUPPORT BELGIAN DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Genoa.—M. Barthou has issued a statement that he has been instructed to support Belgium's demand for safeguarding the private property in Russia which the French Parliament and the public considered justified, but he denies emphatically that there has ever been a question of choosing between Britain and Belgium.

M. Barthou referred to the unforgettable heroism and the sacrifices of Great Britain, the British Dominions and Belgium, and declared, with emotion that France loved both Britain and Belgium. He thought Russia would probably refuse to accept the terms offered. He said the Non-Aggression Pact would be a good thing if Russia agreed to it, but all would be over if her answer was evasive, and it would be useless to sign it without her.

POWERS' CONDITIONS:

GOING BACK ON AGREEMENT REACHED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

M. Litvinoff told a Reuter's correspondent that he regarded the Powers' conditions as going back on the Agreement reached in the earlier conversations, and he considered they must undergo modification before a settlement could be reached. M. Litvinoff hinted at the possibility that the matter would not be settled at the present Conference but would be referred to a special Committee.

CHOICE BETWEEN BELGIUM AND BRITAIN.

FRANCE'S RIGHT TO TURN TO FORMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Paris.—According to the messages from Genoa the crisis is not yet solved. It is stated that Mr. Lloyd George told M. Barthou that France had a perfect right to turn to Belgium when required to choose between Belgium ant Great Britain, but the chivalrous attitude of France was not without some ingratitude to the loyal British ally, who might be rendered less exclusive in the future in the choice of Allies. M. Barthou contended that France was only maintaining the principle, and his Government hoped for the continuance of close relations with Britain.

"GET THROUGH OR GO DOWN LIKE MEN."

PREMIER'S ADVICE TO BRITISH SEAMEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Addressing British Seamen at the Sailors' Home, Mr. Lloyd George said he too had encountered rough weather and tempestuous waves, and he urged courage in facing the difficulties adding: "If we cannot get through, let us go down like men."

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

NEWMAN BEATS FALKINER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

The final of the professional Billiards Championship was concluded at Thurston's Hall to-day when Newman, holder, beat Falkiner by 16,000 points to 15,167.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

LORD INCHCAPE TO BE CHAIRMAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 8.

Lord Inchcape has agreed to act as Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee over central expenditure. The remaining members of the Committee and the terms of reference will be announced later.

CHINA.

PRESIDENTIAL MANDATES DISMISS MINISTERS.

AND ORDER FOR THEIR TRIAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Peking.—The Presidential mandates dismiss Shiangshiyi, Yehkungcho and Changchu, the nominal Premier and Ministers of Communications and Finance, respectively, deprive them of their ranks and merits, and order their trial by a judicial court on the ground that they instigated fighting.

General Wupeifu has ordered the dismissal of General Chantsolin and the payment by him of 20 million dollars as a compensation to the Chihlites and eight million dollars to recoup the civilian sufferers.

108 PRISONERS RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

In accordance with the decisions of the Conference of Irish Republican army officers the Irregular forces are evacuating Post Offices recently seized in Dublin, while 108 prisoners captured by the Free State troops in a recent fighting at Kilkenny, have been unconditionally released.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHIS.

ALMOST ALL SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 8.

Judgment in the case against Prof. Paranjpye, Dr. Phatak and others was delivered to-day noon at Mulshi. Prof. Paranjpye, Dr. Phatak and Mr. Damle have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. Messrs. Haribhau Phatak and Raghunath Govind get four months' rigorous imprisonment each. Mr. Vasudevrao Joshi gets fifteen days simple and fifty rupees fine and in default of payment an additional fifteen days' simple imprisonment. Muljee Ganesh, a volunteer gets two months' rigorous imprisonment. Another volunteer Mr. Hirve is fined rupees hundred or in default one month's simple. Of the seventeen Mavla *Satyagrahis*, two are acquitted one being lame gets one month simple and all the rest get one month rigorous imprisonment each. Another batch of thirty-two *Satyagrahis* including two Mavli women is being prosecuted for crime under Section 447 before the First Class Magistrate at Mulshi.

The damages estimated are rupees fifty-six and annas four only.

The complainant in this case is one Gulmohamad who is a company man.

SHOOTING OUTRAGE IN CALCUTTA.

A CONSTABLE WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May. 8.

A head-constable of the Calcutta Police was shot and wounded by a *Goonda* at the crossing of the Harrison Road and College Street, early this morning. It is reported that the head-constable, with two constables who were on duty at the crossing, saw three men standing in front of a shop. One of them had a gunny bag hung over his shoulder. The head-constable suspecting them to be burglars, chased them, and arrested the man with the bag. Soon after, one of the other two, opened fire on the *Jamedar*, causing injury to his leg. The head-constable was promptly removed to the medical college Hospital, where he is progressing well.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GONDIA.

DISAPPROVES MODIFICATION IN CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDIA, May 8.

A public meeting of the citizens of Gondia, held last night, unanimously expressed its disapproval of the report of Sub-Committee, appointed by Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, suggesting modifications in the present Congress programme and urged upon the Provincial Congress Committee to reject the report totally and to carry out the Bardoli and Delhi resolutions. The resolutions were moved by Sjt. Rajmal Seth, President, Talluque Congress Committee. Another resolution requesting Provincial Congress Committee and Working Committee of All-India Congress Committee to hold fresh election immediately was also passed unanimously Sjt. Asarkar Pleader, Secretary, Talluqa Congress Committee, presided.

PANDIT MALAVIYA AT MUREE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUREE, May 5.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, having carried on in the Punjab an intensive propaganda for more than three weeks incessantly, left Rawalpindi on the 4th May and motored up to Muree, a distance of 39 miles from Rawalpindi. At Muree he was welcomed enthusiastically by the hill people. He means to stay here for a week as he has suffered very much in health owing to ceaseless work. He is going to observe silence for four days between 4 a.m. and 4 p.m.

STRUGGLE FOR HOMELANDS.

RAPID DEVELOPMENTS AT MULSHI.

INDISCRIMINATE ASSAULTS ON SATYAGRAHIS.

RISING TIDE OF FEELING AGAINST TATA CO.

(By our Special Representative.)

MULSHI, May 6.

To-day's happenings at Mulshi of which, I sent you only a bare summary by wire must rouse the indignation of every thinking man in India. The Indian public can no more turn a deaf ear to all that is passing in this historic valley. He who feels even slightly for the suffering peasants of India, to whom the griefs of the farmers that are dispossessed of their lands in which they lived from their child-hood and where the heroic deeds of their ancessors were performed, are patent, he who knows the extent to which a Government interested in helping an enterprising company can join hands with the latter in putting down the discontented element; he who entertains any respect for women will not look with folded hands to all the disgraceful tactics on the part of the company's men that are being resorted to to bring right the poor Mavlas of the Mulshi Petha. The Mavlas deeply feel the loss of their lands. They cannot think what will become of them in the future when once they are dispossessed of their rich fields and comfortable huts. It has been dinned into their ears that it is no easy thing to fight against the Company with which the Government have entered into an alliance to deprive them of their homelands. Hence they have become desperate. "Life without our lands is as good as death to us" this is what they say and sincerely believe. Seeing the Mavlas' plight several public spirited citizens from Poona and other places in Maharashtra have come to the aid of the Mavlas and a non-violent struggle has commenced in a remote corner of Poona District of which the public still knows very little.

NEW TACTICS.

To-day was the third day of the Satyagrah activities. Mr. P. M. Bapat was leading the movement after Mr. J. S Karandikar's conviction. From the early morning the Mavlas were gathering at the *Mandap* in large numbers from the Peta villages to take part in Satyagrah.

It was a touching sight to see the Mavla women and men bidding a goodbye with tears in their eyes, to the Mavlas in whose case the judgment was to be pronounced at the Magistrate's tent at a small distance. It was a solace to poor Mavli women that their husbands or brothers were in the company of men of education and eminence such as Prof. Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe M. A., Dr. Vishwanath D. Phatak, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S., M.D., Mr. S. K. Damle, B.A., LL.B., Mr. Vasudev Joshi of the Chitra Shala Press and Mr. Haribhan Phatak.

It must have been after about three hours after the accused Satyagrahis had taken leave of their friends at the camp that the leaders of the movement came to a decision as to who should be sent to obstruct the work and offer passive and non-violent resistance. The experience had taught the leaders that the first two days' tactics had entailed unnecessary and fruitless suffering on the Satyagrahis as the Company's men acted savagely and spared neither man nor woman. A little change in the proceeding was introduced. The selected Satgrahes had to go to the Northern end of the foundation of dam and begin to fill up the excavations with stones. It would be an impossible task to think of filling up the whole ditch by 150 men in a short time. But that was not the Satyagrahis' aim. They courted willing sufferance by pursuing a right course. They wanted to impress upon the Company's management that their obstinate resoluteness to proceed with the Dam work despite the unanimous disapproval of the inhabitants of the valley was unfair and unjust and they were prepared to prove that for the cause that was dear to their heart they would risk even their lives, however, brutally the Company's men were inclined. No better way to elicit the sympathy of their own countrymen could have been suggested. The *Mantra* of non-violence was preached into the ears of the spirited band of the Mavlas, and the Mavlinen and women solemnly vowed to act non-violently under the severest provocation.

CHASING THE SATYAGRAHIS.

150 Satyagrahis including women and children had thrown stones into the ditch hardly for ten minutes and Mr. Shinde, Deputy Supdt. of Police, with an assistant of his made his appearance on the scene. The Satyagrahis instantaneously stopped working and the volunteers gathered at a spot to give their names to Mr. Shinde. There was all quiet and order and if none of the Company's men had been allowed to approach the ditch nothing extra-ordinary could have taken place. Mr. Shinde could easily have taken down the names of all those that took part in filling the ditch in a very short time. But unfortunately that was not done and something that was calculated to make the blood boil and that would hardly be thought possible by any one that was not present on the scene was ordered to be done. The Company's men of heterogeneous castes and classes came to the ditch shouting and howling. In the meanwhile, an armed police party had arrived. It was kept at a convenient distance. The labourers of the Tata Company took their seats in the ditch for about five minutes. Mr. Cameron, the Chief Engineer of the Company with two other Europeans proceeded to the place where the names were being taken down. Two or three minutes must have passed and the Company's men that numbered about 400 ran wildly in all directions to surround the Satyagrahis with loud shouts. And then followed that merciless beating and hammering and thrashing—all indiscriminately—by the Company's coolies. The Dy. Supdt. of Police was still employed in taking down the names. Mr. Cameron and the other two Europeans were looking on passively when the women and men were being brutally assulted by the ruffians. The employees of the Company finally caught hold of the Satyagrahis and brought them to a spot where other volunteers had been collected.

I approached the place and imformed Mr. Shinde that I was only witnessing all that was going on there. The Satyagrahis seeing a friendly face shouted to me, "Look here, these are the blows that I have received", "Here is my shirt torn" and a third said "I was regularly thrashed by a labourer with shoes." I saw a woman being dragged by a cooly. But I had not a long time to witness that pitiable and blood-curdling sight. Mr. Cameron's attention was drawn towards me. He asked who I was and on my replying that I represented the "Bombay Chronicle" his whole face turned red, and he exclaimed to me: "What hell are you here for. I know the "Bombay Chronicle". It is a bloody liar," and some other choicest expressions the sight could inspire Mr. Cameron to utter. I was asked to leave the place. I knew the consequences of disobeying. I could think of no conceivable thing that might not take place there—the whole atmosphere was so foully surcharged with the heat of passion, vindictiveness and ruthlessness.

Leaving the scene I rejaired to the tent which had been converted into a temporary court by the magistrate. After half an hour a batch of thirty-one Satyagrahis was marched to the tent surrounded by policemen. The batch included two Mavla women and more than fifteen volunteers, some of whom were non-co-operating students.

All the time that I witnessed the sight, of one thing I was perfectly sure—that the Satyagrahis whether they were men or women, whether they were Mavlas or volunteers, scrupulously adhered to their vow of non-violence.

That question that passes one's understanding is why the Company's labourers who were merely ruffians and whose behaviour towards the Satyagrahis was, if not brutal, highly objectionable as seen from the previous experience, should have been let loose on the Satyagrahis, when the policemen, the so-called guardians of law and order, were within the range of call. And why should the Dy. Supdt. of Police have allowed the Company and its labourers to take law into their own hands? The ditch where the Satyagrahis collected was far away from the place where the coolies were working. Why then should they have been allowed to leave their work and rush at the Satyagrahis? Is it any wonder that if the Satyagrahis and the observant public think that the Police have entered into an unholy compact with the Company and have agreed to throw law and humanity to the winds and establish a perfect reign of lawlessness and terrorism at Mulshi.

No one can predict with any degree of certainty where all this will lead to, but one thing is certain that unless the Tata Company changes its tactics, the whole of Maharashtra and with it the whole of India would be up against the Company and perhaps also against other companies managed by the Tatas.

TELLING FIGURES.

The following names and figures will give only a rough idea of the situation that has arisen in the Mulshi Valley and the duty that confronts every thinking Indian:—

Messrs. P. M. Bapat and K. M. Ranade have already undergone the sentence of six months each in connection with the Satyagrah.

Messrs. V. M. Bhuskute, Dattopant Sathe, Vinayakras Desphande and Bhavani Mahar have been sentenced to six months each.

Messrs. K. R. Sumant, P. V. Gadgil, G. B. Godbole, V. R. Joglekar, S. N. Joshi, S. D. Deo are sentenced to one month's each.

Mr. G. S. Karandikar, Dr. Gopalrao Palsule, Messrs. K. G. Dharmadhikari, G. D. Paregaonkar, S. N. Patil and one volunteer to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Mr. Narayanrao Vaidya, Mr. K. B. Mysorkar, Mr. L. N. Sane, K. V. Sahasrabudhe, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Mr. B. S. Gore, Mr. H. V. Katve, Mr. B. D. Bhide, Mr. P. P. Tendulkar, Mr. S. V. Kelkar, Mr. R. N. Abhyankar, Mr. Vinayakrao Karandikar, Mr. P. R. Vartak, Mr. V. H. Joshi, Mr. Ratanlal Arjun, Mr. Narsapurkar, Mr. V. D. Chandalwar, Mr. H. D. Joshi, Mr. G. K. Joag to six months' rigorous each.

Messrs. J. S. Nanpure, Panke, Date, Balusa, S. H. Kulkarni, M. N. Sarnaik and D. T. Rabde to four months' rigourous imprisonment each.

Messrs. Ramji Sutar, Krisna Bhikaji,

(Continued on next page.)

FULILITY OF REFORMS.

CARRY OUT CONGRESS PROGRAME.

MR. PATEL'S EXHORTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, May 8.

Mr. V. J. Patel, General Secretary, Indian National Congress, addressed a public meeting here, last night, on the present situation. In the course of his speech he said that the supreme duty of every Indian was to loyaly and vigorously carry out the constructive programme of the Congress. For some time, he heard there was a general depression in the country, but his observation during his recent tours in Bengal, U. P., C. P., the Punjab, and Rajputana, showed that the feeling was not one of depression, but of disappointment caused by the suspension of Mass Civil Disobedience. This feeling only showed clearly, that the country was prepared to put in greater sacrifices and undergo greater sacrifices and undergo greater sufferings. He showed the utter hollowness of the Reforms and supreme impotence of the reformed Councils.

Referring to the Budget he showed how all available monies were relentlessly reserved for the 'Reserved Subjects' and how the so-called nation-building subjects were made to starve for want of funds.

Referring to the repeal of some of the repressive laws, he said that what if some of these laws were repealed so long as Sections 107 and 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code were there to be misapplied by Government for killing national movements. He humorously said he would not be surprised if, on some occasion, this resourceful Government requisitioned Section 144 for prohibiting a citizen from taking his daily food say for a week in the interests of peace, order, and good Government.

In short he showed the absolute futility of the Reforms and how the Indian Ministers had hopelessly failed to show any appreciable progress in the subjects "transferred" to them. He exhorted all to vigorously carry on the Swadeshi propaganda and thus win Swaraj.

NAIGAON PARGANA SABHA.

CAPTURING OF COUNCILS RESOLVED ON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, May 4.

The following resolution was adopted by the Third Naigaon Parganda Sabha, Yeotmal District, held at Kopra, under the presidency of Dr. Moonje of Nagpur, on the 25th April:—

This Conference recommends the residents of this Paragna to help in a spirit of sacrifice all the activities carried on by the Nationalist Party and Indian National Congress for attainment of Swarajya. This Conference urges on them to make the utmost efforts in their Pargna for the success of the constructive programme of Bardoli. This Conference further resolves that inasmuch as the failure to obtain success in the struggle for Swarajya at an early date is detrimental to the best interests of the country and that an exclusive concentration on the aforesaid constructive programme is calculated neither to effectively curtail the power of the Indian Bureaucracy nor to properly instil in the people the spirit of sacrifice, born of a consciousness for their own birth-rights so urgently needed for the attainment of the same, it is emphatically of the opinion that certain items of the N. C. O. programme, which the experience of the past year and a half has indisputably proved to be ineffective and impracticable and which hinder the effective adoption of certain recognised methods of political agitation, require to be rejected and the following items stand in need of being immediately taken up in hand, in addition to those mentioned and emphasised in the constructive programme of Bardoli:—

(1) Capturing of representative bodies, such as Legislative Councils, Local bodies, etc., with a view to make them predominantly Nationalistic in personnel and spirit. (2) Organisation of Labour unions. (3) Inauguration of all-sided propaganda of active service and work among the masses by the Congress bodies for redress of their manifold grievances with a view to make them fully alive to the grim realities of the existing state of things in the country. (4) Revival of Foreign Propaganda (5) Establishment of Akhadasa and organisations of Volunteer corps pledged to the pursuit of peaceful and legitimate methods only with a view to stimulate the growth of the spirit of self-respect and resistance.

This Conference being firmly convinced of the immediate necessity of the aforesaid programme, strongly recommends the Berar Provincial Congress Committee to take proper steps to bring about the necessary modifications in the programme of the National Congress with an unequivocal recognition of the principles of Provincial autonomy, right of self-defence, retaliation and resistance in the same.

INDIAN EMIGRATION TO B. GUIANA.

RUMOURED SANCTION BY GOVT. DENIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 8.

Enquiries from well-informed quarters show that the statement recently published in the Press to the effect, that Government have sanctioned the emigration to British Guiana of 160 Indians, who have returned to India from other countries is devoid of foundation. No such sanction can in point of fact be given, since under the new Emigration Act, repatriates from British Guiana alone are at present allowed to return to the Colony.

MALABAR TRAGEDY.

MAPILLA EXCESSES AND FORCIBLE CONVERSIONS.

VI*

(BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

A painful duty that now remains to be performed, is that of describing the terrible atrocities committed by the Mapillas. After the flare-up of the 20th August, among the first acts committed by the Mapillas who ran riot in several parts of South Malabar—North Malabar remained on the whole unaffected—were, besides the destruction of bridges, removal of rails, cutting of telegraph wires, etc., the attack on certain Hindu landlords such as at Nilambur situated in the heart of the disturbed area. In this as in previous outbreaks, Hindu landlords particularly of an odious type, have been singled out for rough handling, and this, it appears to me, is because landlords here, as everywhere else are notoriously a bad lot, with exceptions of course, who in their time have been guilty of much oppression and tyranny. Of course, that, by itself does not justify the looting or killing of the landlords. But an infuriated mob is not logical. In their utter frenzy, devoid of reason, they only see the fact that certain landlords who have been placed in Dominion over them have been guilty of moral and economic violence, and actuated by a spirit of revenge and retaliation they resort to action, which in ordinary times they would never think of. So that in determining the conduct of the Mapilla mob, it is necessary to bear in mind this well known psychological aspect common to all mobs, and particularly so to the Mapillas who as tenants have suffered no less—and perhaps more—than their Hindu brethren.

FORCIBLE CONVERSIONS.

In this as in other acts of violence and depredation committed by the mob, it is absurd to think that there was anything premeditated, though it does not condone the nature of the crimes committed by them. It is easy to understand the pillage and plunder of landlords who have grown fat by sucking the blood, as it were, of their tenants. But why the Mapillas should have attempted to convert people to Islam at the point of the sword is not easily understood by those who are ignorant of the peculiar characteristics of Mapilla psychology. Many of the present-day Mapillas are themselves, I believe, converts from Hinduism, either voluntary or forced. The process of conversion to Islam is by no means a thing of the past in Mulabar. It is a living process, and I believe many of the low class Hindus willingly give up their old religion in favour of Mahomedanism because of its democratic spirit and also of its effect in freeing them from their burdens and conferring on them a distinct rise in social status. Thus men of the fishesman caste or the Cherumans and Nayadis have willingly embraced and are still embracing Islam. But in the case of higher caste Hindus, who do not look with favour upon any other religion than their own, to be forcibly converted is an act of oppression for which there is no extenuation. They regard it as a degradation, and so highly sinful, and resent it very much. The Mapillas are aware of the resentment felt by Hindus at the forcible conversion, and when they resort to it, we need not look for any religious motive behind it. There is either private grudge or a spirit of vindictiveness or a desire to terrorise them into abject submission as in the days when political and religious feelings ran high between Hindus and Mussulmans. Why, in these days, when the two communities have learnt to live generally at peace with each other, and in neighbourly amenities, when no longer the old passions run high, the Mapillas should have sought to coerce the religious consciences of the Hindus is incomprehensible, except on the ground, perhaps, of an extreme and irrational fanaticism under the influence of which some of them suddenly become as mad as a March hare. Even the worst possible provocation is no excuse for assailing the religion and social honour of the Hindus, who are naturally very touchy in regard to this one matter more than in regard to anything else. For a high caste Hindu especially, conversion is worse than death and this explains why some Hindus when offered by the Mapilla fanatics the alternative of conversion or death, preferred the latter to the former. One thing however is this that so far as I have been able to gather from close enquiries, I have not come across any but solitary instances, which can be counted at one's fingers' ends, of high caste Hindus being converted forcibly, and I think in most of such cases, the sufferers have been the unpopular landlords or *Janmis* as they are known in Malabar. I have myself seen a number of Hindus—but of low castes, who ordinarily have willingly embraced Islam in preference to a servile and degraded existence within the Hindu fold,—who have been forcibly converted by the Mapillas during the course of the outbreak. I have heard them narrate their stories with much grief and I was able to gather that the ceremonies adopted at these conversions were of a mock character and the Mapillas themselves were too busy to treat the matter seriously. They must have regarded the whole affair as a practical joke—though one cannot minimise the seriousness of it, especially in view of the effect reports of such incidents, sedulously propagated by interested parties, must have on the Hindu mind generally, and also in view of the disastrous consequences which such things must produce on the Hindu-Muslim entente, which is everywhere becoming more and more an accomplished fact.

I have been an eye-witness to the free manner in which Hindus and Mussulmans fratrnise with each other even in distracted Malabar, and at Cannanore and Tellicherry, and everywhere they have lived at peace and concord, which it is a crime for anyone to disturb. I have heard it from several people that the growth of friendly

(Continued on next page.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared in the issues of 24th, 27th and 29th April and 2nd and 5th May.

"WEAR KHADDER."

TO ATTAIN SWARAJ.

MRS. NAIDU ON PUNJAB TRAGEDY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, May 2.

Addressing a Mammoth gathering of twenty-five to thirty thousand men and women of the Punjab assembled in the market of Batala, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, in the course of a thrilling oration in Urdu, said that for three long years she had been restless to see her suffering Panjabi brothers. She had suffered in their suffering, she had partaken of their agony. To-day, after the lapse of three years, her wounds were still fresh. When she was away in England, she considered herself unlucky that she could not go on a pilgrimage to the Jallianwalla Bagh. But she did not think, for one moment, of mourning for those living martyrs who had quitted this earth for heaven. She could not weigh her grief in the scales, that grief was so overwhelming. She did not know how to console them, what consolation could she offer their crumpled hearts, what balm could she lay on their lacerated wounds?

Workers from the other provinces had not come on a pleasure trip to the Punjab, to visit their towns, to behold their meetings and processions, their Golden Temple, their other temples and mosques, they had come to celebrate the sacred memory of their martyrs. The Jallianwala Bagh had become a hallowed memorial in the annals of their nation. Why was it that they celebrated the National Week year after year? Why did they observe *hartal*? Why did they go from town to town and house to house recalling the story of the Jallianwala Bagh? Because for them that story had attained the value and importance of the stories of Damyanti and Savitri. The dying of their martyred brothers, thirsting for a drop of water, had become a never to be forgotten event. They should remember what occurred in the Jallianwala Bagh; they should remember that in the city of Amritsar human beings were made to crawl on their bellies; they should remember that respectable residents of Gujranwala were brought in handcuffs in the burning sun of April in open trucks to Lahore; they should remember that in Jallianwalla respectable ladies were humiliated, by forcible removal their veils. The political subjection which made these hardships and humiliations possible, still continued to exist; they were still exposed to the same danger from machine guns, as they were three years ago at Amritsar. So long as they did not realise the existence of this political subjection, so long as they did not feel the humiliation of it, so long they could not attain Swaraj. When they felt the humiliation, then and only then could they attain Swaraj, till then they should continue to recall the story of the Punjab, and make their children also learn all that occurred owing to their political subjection, which their ancestors handed to them, to their own humiliation and to the humiliation of their succeeding generations. They should now pledge themselves, in the name of those Martyrs that they would not rest until they had secured freedom from that political subjection and attained Swaraj.

THEY WERE CHANGED MEN NOW.

To-day, innocent brave men of the Punjab had been consigned into the prison. Time there was when they trembled at the mere idea of a prison and shunned it like anything but to-day the position had undergone a change. People readily talked of jail and felt happy over it. Courage, daring and heroism pervaded their feelings and instincts, and even tender little children possessed the heart of a lion. The responsibility which their martyred brothers had laid on their shoulders, they must discharge in a fitting manner. Twenty-five thousands of their political leaders and workers had been put in prison, they were serving as beaconlight in the midst of gloom, would they content themselves with raising shouts of *Jai* at their work, and bring the work itself to a standstill? They could not divest themselves of their responsibility, if they raised a thousand shouts in their honour.

Mrs. Naidu concluded with giving a message from Mahatma Gandhi, that they should continue to act with calmness, with perseverence, with fortitude with love in such a way that the hearts of their opponents even might be inspired with love. That was a task of the highest responsibility. The Mahatma had urged them to undertake the popularisation of *khaddar* and to join the Congress, but the foremost position he had assigned to love. It was a test which would show the world whether they were true gold or otherwise. Mahatma Gandhi had worked a great transformation. He had taken hold of people who were like the earthen *cheraghs*, broken them into prices, pounded them into grains, transformed them into lamps of gold, and lit them with the oil of sacrifice. It was their duty now to do their part and complete the programme of the Congress. When Mahatmaji was proceeding to jail after the sentence had been pronounced, surrounded by hordes of weeping people addressing them he said: *"Wear Khaddar, ply the Charkha"*. The Mahatma did not want them to turn into paupers or make them learn from a life of ease and comfort. What he desired was, through the use of *khaddar* to lead them to make penance for their sins, *khaddar* was the sole means of that penance. Their forefathers had sinned in making them feeble and in leaving them in political subjection. They should not repeat that sin. If they were not able to give their offspring the requisite culture and training to stop them from committing sins, what earthly good was it to bring them into existence? The Mahatma had stated that this country produced cotton, and yet numberless women are unable to cover their bodies. For all these sins they themselves were responsible, if they desired to free themselves therefrom they must wear *khaddar*. If they adopted *khaddar* fully, the goddess of Swaraj would be present in their midst within a period of six months. They should not look to any one for help, they should not spread their skirt at any one's gate, they should not extend their hand before any one, neither for education, nor for bread, nor for justice, settle their disputes out of court and popularise the old *panchayet* system among them, and finally join the Congress and attain Swaraj.

CAPTURING OF PUBLIC BODIES.

POLICY ADOPTED BY C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, May 8.

At the special general meeting of Marathi C. P. Provincial Congress Committee, held at Nagpur yesterday, to consider the sub-committee's report to the All-India Congress Committee, certain modifications in the present programme of the Congres were discused at great length and the sub-committee's report was substantially adopted with certain aterations. The principle of agitation and of manfully facing the Government and capturing all public bodies, including the Councils, with a view to carry out the policy of Non-Cooperation in them was adopted. The amended report was put to the vote and pased by an overwhelming majority.

MALABAR TRAGEDY.

(Continued from previous page.)

relations between the two communities had caused much disquietude among a certain section of the official class, who apparently missed no opportunity of setting the two communities at varrance, keeping themselves however, well out of the light.

LOW CASTE HINDUS CONVERTED.

Apart from this excusable digression, I may point out that the people forcibly converted are mostly men from the castes which have voluntarily sought protection within the Islamic fold, as a relief from the oppressions to which they are subjected within their own community. But certain interested officials, the followers of Mrs. Besant with their irrational hatred towards the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movements, the Hindu bigots and the misled Moderates, have all done their worst, deliberately or otherwise, to create a bitter atmosphere by circulating highly coloured reports and suppressing the true nature of the conversions. If the truth must be told, the generality of Hindus in the Madras Presidency who are generally distrustful of any information purveyed to the public by Government and its agencies, have, in this connection, swallowed the bait that has been cleverly laid for them by persons and parties anxious to exploit them for their own political ends.

Turning now to the other acts of oppression, arson, murder and looting committed by the Mapillas, here again I have no wish to condone their acts. Even if the Mapillas felt they were at war with the Government, their indiscriminate attacks on Hindu quarters and the plunder of Hindu houses and the desecration of a few Hindu temples, all constitute acts which deserve the severest condemnation by all right-thinking people. To indulge in general attacks on Hindus is one which by any stretch of imagination cannot be justified. The burning of houses, raiding of villages, looting of property etc. are common incidents in any area where the atmosphere has been violently disturbed and the tranquility of the land violated. The Mapillas felt they were in a state of war, and the Government officials gave by their own acts special impetus to that idea and even openly described the Mapillas as "the enemy"—*vide* some of the official communiques. The general Mapilla population did not participate in the disorder, and it was the obvious duty of the officials charged with the duty of putting down disorder, to isolate trouble and confine their operations against such portion of the population as had actually participated in the affair. Little attempt was apparently made to inspire confidence among the more peaceful sections of the Mapillas and win them over actively to the side of order and tranquility. On the other hand by the very first measures taken by the authorities, the Mapilla population became panic-stricken and to avoid a terrible fate, which they imagined, was in store for them, they fled pell well into the interior and took refuge in the jungles and mountain fastnesses. While the Mapillas were engaged in their depredations, the Hindu population does not seem to have remained altogether quiescent. One section of it at least did retaliate, so I have heard, and these are the Thiyyas. Either enraged by reports of the atrocities committed by the Mapillas on Hindus or encouraged by the general state of feeling in the country, the Thiyyas, who are not of a high caste among the Hindus committed in turn atrocities on Mapilla women and children, which were scarcely less revolting than those committed by the Mapillas. I have seen some victims of Thiyya brutality and can regard them no less cowardly than the attacks of the Mapillas on Hindu women and children. All these things have tended to embitter feelings on all sides and render chances of reconciliation remote.

ARRESTED FOR PICKETING.

A correspondent from Benares State writes:—

Two leaders of Gopiganj have been arrested to-day, while picketing at a foreign cloth merchant's shop. These leaders, named Sjt. Bhavamitra, and Sjt. Brajbhusan Misra, have been the prominent members of the Swadesh Saugh which has been formed here for the perpose of promoting good will amongst the different communities.

THE THUKU AFFAIR

ALLEGATION AGAINST INDIANS.

A REFUTATION.

The following letter appeared in the East African Standard of 8th April over the signature of Mr. Mangal Das:—

Efforts are being made by the European Community and European Press to prove that the regretable Harry Thuku affair was the result of side tactics of the Indian Association, that the Indians have been the force behind all the native political activities and that the Indians have associated themselves with Harry Thuku and his friends in spreading sedition among the natives.

Telegrams to the above effect have been sent to England.

It is necessary, therefore, that a complete and full refutation of these baseless allegations be published.

It is the habit of many Europeans in this country to attribute all ills to the Indians. If it is Currency and Exchange chaos, Indians are the cause of it: if it is unemployment, drought, depression in trade—anything as a matter of fact—India is to blame for everything that goes wrong.

But the cause of the native trouble is not the Indian.

On the contrary the European is the cause of the native unrest and the incidents which are following in its trail.

The native comes into contact with the European in two ways: first as disciple of the Missionary and then as an employee of the Government, the planter and the contractor. The missionary builds churches and schools and hospitals for the natives, and teaches them the ways of Jesus Christ and tells him all about God and how to get to Him. He also teaches him how to read and write and gives him medical assistance. All along the native is told by the missionary that he, the native, is the equal of all men, that there is no colour prejudice in the eyes of the Creator and that whites, browns and blacks are equals of one another. Then the time comes for the native to leave the missionary and seek employment. He gets a smart kick from the first European he meets and is told that the kick is very wholesome for him. He is also emphatically told that the European is the master of the land and the native is the drawer of water and hewer of wood. This is where the trouble starts.

The native soon finds out that he is not master in his own house: that he must work for others whether he likes it or not: often he must work without any remuneration: he must pay heavy taxes irrespective of the fact whether he is able to pay or not, and see the money spent for the benefit of others: he is fined and put into jail for offences which are not offences in his eyes: and which are not offences in relation to other races, he is pushed back in order to make room for the Europeans. In fact he finds a mesh of most intolerable and annoying laws woven round him, which leaves him no avenue for movement except the one leading to prison.

Then the native sees the Europeans holding meetings and abusing Indians, and Indians holding meetings and abusing Europeans.

Can anyone say under these circumstances that the natives require any force from behind, or in plainer words, the assistance of the Indians to discover that he has some genuine grievances which want redress? Does the native need being told by the Indian that it is a hardship on him to be sent to jail for carrying a whip over a certain length, or for leaving his registration card in his hut, or for quitting the employment of a cruel master?

As a matter of fact the Europeans helped the native to give concrete shape to their grievances. Mr. Barlow, a missionary of standing, was the first to draft a list of grievances of the natives and create considerable embarrassment to the Government.

As regards the Indian and the native, the position is peculiar. The Europeans have all along been telling the natives that the Indians are their worst enemies: that the Indians cheat them in trade: that Indians teach them bad habits, that Indians do not build schools for them that the Indians are generally keeping them down.

To find out for themselves as to the exact feeling of the natives towards the Indians a Tea party was given to about 30 native gentlemen representing all the tribes of Kenya.

It is forgotten that the Indians have given only one Tea party to the natives, but they have given scores of Tea parties, dinners, garden parties, etc. to the Europeans. Incidentally the Europeans have given few in return. By reading the comments on the entertainment given to the natives one would think that such a thing must be fruitful of great harm and injury both to the guests and to the hosts.

One man has recently written to the press that European wines were served to the natives.

This is not true.

Not only is this a lie but a gross libel on a respectable political organisation, as the serving of wines to the natives is a criminal act.

In this Tea party it was explained to the guests that the Indians were their friends, that they wished well to the natives that they were willing to help them: that there was room in this country for the Europeans, Indians and the natives, without it being necessary for anyone to tread on the toes of his neighbour.

Many natives spoke, some of the very old men who do not take part in politics. They were all agreed that they never regarded the Indian in any other relation than that of a brother and a friend, that Indians were helping them in many ways and that they, the natives, were not opposed to legitimate claims of the Indians.

It is not true that Harry Thuku had his office in the Indian Association. He never asked and never received any monetary help from the Indian Association. He hired the car himself. He was reputed to be well off and thus secured credit as so many Indians and Europeans do. It is untrue that the Indian Association or any Indian individually paid for him, or supplied him with petrol on this or any other occasion.

As regards the tactics employed by the natives, no Indian had any hand in directing or suggesting them. People forget that quite a good many natives read papers. They tell their friends. Consequently the town natives know pretty well what is happening in the world. Enquiries have shown that the putting of the women in front was not by design but due to the more daring spirit of a certain class of native women in the town who were there to see the fun and not to form a screen between the European bullets and the natives. Certainly Indians never put their womenfolk in front to be shot at.

The "Chronicle" press has been doing printing work for Harry Thuku. Any press would have done exactly the same. The account is very small, some money has been paid and there is a small balance.

If there was any truth in these allegations the police would certainly have secured evidence by now as they have had Harry Thuku and 60 other natives under custody for many days. As there was no substance in these allegations nothing has been found out.

It is hoped that the Europeans will in future be more careful in making such allegations. They will probably realise that it would not pay to turn all the world into enemies and Indians want to live in peace with everybody. They would be glad to be spared all unnecesary irritation and annoyance. Above all I would request the Europeans to cease inciting the natives against the Indians. No good will ever come of it.

STRUGGLE FOR HOMELANDS

(Continued from previous page.)

Mure, V. K. Deshpande, each to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. D. M. Chark sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

STANDING TRIAL.

Messrs. S. M. Paranjpe, V. G. Joshi, S. K. Damle, H. G. Phatak, Dr. Phatak and seventeen others are standing their trial.

Summonses have been issued on about 50 more Satyagrahis.

MAVLAS' RESCUE.

LEADERS ON TRIAL.

(By our Correspondent.)

MULSHI, May 5.

The case against Professor Paranjpe, Dr. Phatak, Messrs. Damle, Joshi, Phatak and twenty Mavlas was taken up yesterday at 2 p.m. by Mr. Shinde, the Second-class Magistrate of Mulshi. The temporary court is located in a small tent which accomodated about fifty persons. Dr. Phatak, Mr. Damle and other prominent Satyagrahi 'accused' were offered chairs and the Magistrate behaved courteously throughout the proceedings. The charge-sheet was read out by the Magistrate accusing all the Satyagrahis for disobeying the prohibitary order of the Magistrate issued under 144 C. P. C. Replying to the Court Dr. Phatak said, that as a Satyagrahi he obstructed the work of the dam-constructions, but in doing so, he did not commit any crime and hence he pleaded 'not guilty'. He had read the Magistrates' prohibitory order before he went to offer Satyagraha. He saw on the scene of action nothing that would lead to disorder or violence. He concluded affirming that none was hurt. Professor Paranjpe and Mr. H. G. Phatak deposed similar statements. Mr. Vasukaka Joshi said that he was 65 years old and he had presented himself on the dam with the view of obstructing the work. He wished he would find an opportunity to offer Satyagraha. Mr. S. K. Damle said that he was aware of the general prohibitory order issued by the Magistrate, but he was not personally warned by any one. The Satyagrahis had preserved a completely non-violent attitude. He was belaboured by the company's hirelings and as a result, he got his thumb hurt. Like all the other 'accused,' he stated that he obstructed the work, but in doing so committed no crime and pleaded 'not guilty.' He concluded his deposition by reading his statement before the Court. The Court further proceeded to take down the statements of all the other 'accused' who mostly consisted of the Mavlas that had enrolled themselves as Satyagrahis. All of them had collected at Mulshi from the neighbouring villages. In reply to the court, most of them said that they obstructed the work of the dam but they had not committed any crime and hence they pleaded 'not guilty'. One of the Mavlas said that he was slapped by the company's men, was lifted up and thrown off. He being a Satyagrahi lifted no finger in return. He was all courteous and decent towards the ruffian. It was his religion to protect his lands which he inherited from his fore-fathers. He saw six Satyagrahis who had fallen senseless on the ground as the result of being brutally thrashed by the company's men. Another aged Mavla who was deaf, cheerfully told the court that he had come there quite prepared to go to gaol. He had arranged everything behind him for his family and he was quite eager to go to gaol now. A third Mavla deposed that he saw two Pathans on the dam with canes and they were mercilessly thrashing some Brahmin and Mavla Satyagrahis.

PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

The deposition of the "accused" having been finished, the Court proceeded to examine the prosecution witnesses, who were in all three. Mr. Shinde, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, was the first prosecution witness examined. He admitted that he saw about five Satyagrahis who were lying senseless. In reply to Dr. Phatak, the witness said that none of the company people had fainted.

Dr. Phatak said: "It was quite possible for Mr. Shinde to take down the names of the company people, as the latter had not run away to any great distance." He wondered how the witness could do that in the case of the Satyagrahis but could not do the same in the case of the company men."

Questioned by Mr. Paranjpe, the witness said that after he saw some three Satyagrahis having been carried off senseless, he warned both the parties with a view to stop the repetition of the same scene again.

Mr. Paranjpe: "Did you take down the names of any company people when you further saw three more Satyagrahis taken away senseless?

Witness:—"I did not see any necessity thereof." The witness admitted that he received a suggestion from Professor Paranjpe to the effect that he should request the Chief Engineer to stop the work for a short time so that the task of taking down the names of the Satyagrahis would be facilitated. Accordingly, the witness saw the Chief Engineer but the latter disagreed with the suggestion.

Mr. Vasudevrao Joshi:—"Were you aware that the ruffians were to be rewarded on the first day for their brutal attack on the Satyagrahis"?

The witness:—"No."

Mr. Joshi:—"Did you hear the shout of "Kolhapur Maharaj-ki-Jay"?

The witness,—No; I did not. I heard only the shouts of "Tilak Maharaj-ki-Jay" and "Gandhi Maharaj-ki-Jay."

The second prosecution witness was one Nanikram Shamtal, a shop-keeper. In reply to the Government prosecutor, the witness stated that he was present on the scene and that he saw one Satyagrahi who only pretended to have swooned. He came to the conclusion because he found that the Satyagrahi recovered his senses in five minutes or thereabout. Asked by Dr. Phatak, the witness said that any person that was really senseless would not have recovered so early as that. He would at least have taken an hour or two to have recovered.

In reply to several questions the witness stated that he was asked by a Police Sub-Inspector to accompany him to the dam. He presented himself at the dam at about 2-15 p.m. on 1st instant. He immediately announced his arrival before the Police Sub-Inspector of Mulshi. He was with him for some time. He left the dam after being permitted to do so by the Sub-Inspector. The Sub-Inspector had called him for a 'Panchnama.' There was, however, no 'Panchnama' and he signed none. He attended the court to-day on being asked by the Sub-Inspector to do so. He lived in a house situated in the area of the Tata Power Company. He was not required to pay any rent for the house.

The third and the last prosecution witness was the Sub-Inspector of Police at Mulshi. After some formal questions were answered, the case for the prosecution was concluded. The court then rose for the day.

The case was again taken up on Saturday. Dr. Phatak said that even in November last, Satyagraha was practised at Mulshi. On both these occasions, not the slightest traces of violence were noticed. He declared to the court that the Satyagrahis were all prepared to suffer the consequences of Law. But he thought it was quite unjustifiable that the company-people should brutally attack the Satyagrahis as was being done for the last twenty days. And to his greatest astonishment, the Satyagrahis were charged of committing violence! Mr. Damle said he was assaulted by the Pathans and as a consequence his spectacles were broken. The Mavla accused when questioned by the court said that their evidence was "God" and the rivers 'Nila and 'Mula.' Judgment will be delivered on Monday.

YEOTMAL DIST CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

YETTMAL, May, 8.

The Executive Committee of the Tilak Swarajya Sangara has decided to hold the sixth annual Conference of the League at Tectmal, Berar, on the 25th and 26th May. The Reception Committee has been formed Mr. Aney will preside. Great enthusiasm prevails. Arrangements for the Conference work are being made. Leaders from all parts of C. P. are expected to attend.

(Continued from Column 6.)

and how much is remaining in balance. I do not want to question how the Fund was used till now, but I want to suggest that the remaining balance should not in future be invested with the parties above mentioned. It should be invested in Khadi producing organisations only. I would allot thus: "All presidencies should be allotted proportionately to their subscriptions; and each presidency, should allot to its districts proportionately to their subscriptions. They in turn should allot to their villages. One thing should be kept in mind—that the weaving villages should be given the first chance. As for the subscriptions of big cities like Bombay, I would suggest, that out of the remaining balance with the trustees, allotments should be made to the native places of the subscribers. For instance, people of Cutch, residing in Bombay must have subscribed at least 10 to 15 lakhs to the Tilak Swarajya Fund. Supposing that half of the subscription has already been spent up till now, I would utilize the remaining half in the villages of Cutch in aid of the Charkha and handloom industry. On these lines, the remaining balance should be utilised all over the country. I am sure, subscribers will be extremely pleased to see their monies spent in benefitting their native places. If this procedure is followed, several weaving villages will get Rs. 500 each for their working capital and the districts will be industrially developed.

I request the General Secretaries and members of the Working Committee of the Congress to evince keener interest in this affair than they have shown so far. At present our attention is mainly directed towards agitation, but this alone will not take us to the desired goal.

Will the Working Committee invite those subscribers of the Fund, who take an active interest in this at the meeting of the 12th instant when the Khadi scheme comes up for discussion?

CHARKHA MOVEMENT.

QUESTION OF FUNDS.

Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta further writes.—

The reader must have seen from my previous letters that I advocate the following principles for substantial increase in the production of Khaddar:—

1. *Begin at the bottom*:—Our main efforts, in the direction of introducing Charkha and weaving industry are centralized in towns and cities. Here and there, some good souls try to open spinning and weaving classes in their respective towns and cities; but there are no sound organisations to look after the villages, where the industry can be revived more easily than in towns and cities. Let us feel, in the first place, that our energies and resources will bear better fruit in villages than in towns and cities, and then organise accordingly. In the villages, we do not require spinning and weaving classes to be opened at big expense nor do we require to spend after demonstrations, shows and advertisement. I believe with small efforts, we can persuade villagers to take to the Charkha.

2. *Work on business lines*:—But the question is, who will attend to villages? We are surely proud of the work done by volunteers and other selfless workers, during the last 18 months, but we should not expect from them the work of attending to village work also—not because they are unwilling, but because all of them cannot afford to continue the work. As far as I have seen, the financial condition of the volunteers and workers will not permit them to give their disinterested services permanently and regularly and hence I have suggested the scheme to create "Charkha Service" of village agents, inspectors and superintendents on business lines. I know several good workers, who, for financial reasons, will have to give up, sooner or later, the admirable work which they are doing now disinterestedly. The Khaddar movement, is, after all, a business-movement, and, therefore, it should be carried on, on business lines and through business-men. If the movement lacks business principles and business methods, it is sure to suffer in the long run. On the contrary, if it is carried on on business principles a day will come when the greatest sceptic will realize that the Charkha is the only weapon, whereby India can achieve her desired goal.

3. *Utilize existing sources*:—In my previous correspondence, I have tried to show that weaving and cotton districts should first be selected to work out the Charkha scheme. It will not pay much to use our energies and resources, where there are no Charkhas and hand-looms at present. Concentration on weaving districts or villages will show, I am sure, better results in a very short time, than in newly created centres.

4. *Organise as a businessman would organise*:—If the actual work is done anywhere,—of course I talk of this side of the Bombay Presidency only,—it is in Ahmedabad by Mr. Lakshmidas of the Khadi Department and at Amreli by Messrs. A. V. Thakker and Ramji Hansraj. The work which they have done selflessly is so praiseworthy that one cannot sufficiently praise them by mere words. In spite of such good work, I am constrained to write that the workers in-charge of these two depots do not know what may be called "Business Art." Had they known that art, they would not have insisted on keeping the Khaddar unsold, only for the sake of obtaining cost prices. If they knew the "business art" they would have sold the Khaddar at much less than the cost, and thereby would have encouraged the industry, by creating a good demand. As for the loss, they could have approached Khadi-loving rich men; and made up the loss. They are able enough to manage the business on the lines of traders, but at this critical juncture of our movement, we require the work to be managed as the pioneers of a new industry would do, except at Ahmedabad and Amreli, the work done or being done is hardly on business-lines. Unless the movement is thoroughly organised on sound business lines good results will not accrue for a long time.

FUNDS.

Having said this much about the principles that ought to underlie Khaddar propaganda, I now turn to the question of funds. When the "Tilak Swarajya Fund" was first started, Mahatmaji had said in a public meeting held at Wadhwan Camp that out of the funds subscribed ¾ of the subscription will be given to the places, whence the subscription was raised, for their local use. He had also said in "Nav Jivan" that the funds should be utilized within six months. I say both the conditions have not been faithfully fulfilled. For illustration, I give the instance of Kathiawad. The places which had subscribed, hardly got anything for their local development. When asked, the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee replied that they had invested much at Amreli they could not afford to give to other places. This was no good argument. We want Khadi to be prepared everywhere, and if we confine our attention and resources to one or two places, how can we prepare all the villages to take up the industry?

As for the "Tilak Swarajya Fund," I am told that the monies are being invested with store-keepers, mills and merchants who sell foreign commodities. If this is a fact, the subscribers will be very sorry, for they did not subscribe to encourage these parties. But I will not discuss this point further, as I do not know the real state of things. Whatever may be the notions of the trustees of the fund or of the members of the Working Committee, I suggest, as a subscriber to the "Tilak Swarajya Fund," that it would be in the best interests of the country to work out my scheme, published in the issue of the 6th instant of the "Bombay Chronicle" and invest 500 rupees in each weaving village and 10,000 rupees in each Superintendent's office, as a working capital. This will be the best and safest investment and the surest way to make the Charkha movement a great success.

I do not know how much of the Tilak Swarajya Fund has been used up already

Continued in column 5.]

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WHAT IS BARDOLI DOING.

ORGANISATION OF SPINNING,

"Young India" writes:—The reader will naturally be interested to know what is being done in Bardoli, which was to be the scene of the historic battle for the emancipation of India. We reproduce some extracts from the *Navajivan* from an account of N. C. O. activities in Bardoli contributed by Mr. M. K. Gandhi. It will be evident from them that quietly but steadily, Bardoli is preparing for the decisive struggle which, God willing, will soon be started.

MRS. GANDHI'S ACTIVITIES.

The account says, Revered Kasturba left Swaraj Ashram five days ago and is visiting villages. She is accompanied by several other workers. They are enlisting members for the Congress, popularising Khadi and impressing upon the minds of the people the beauty and necessity of white Khadi dress. They are removing untouchability. They live on simple millet bread or *khichri* (rice and lentil cooked together) which chance might give them. They are bent upon either going to the prison, or helping people to purify themselves; and thus release Mahatmaji and thousands of national workers now lying in jail, Kasturba is not an educated lady. She is not an orator. But she is capable of the severest *tapashcharya*. People have never heard of her powers of endurance. In the last phase of the South African Struggle, she was the leader of the batch which went to jail. Previous to her going to jail, Gandhiji had for reasons of her health, asked her to take a vow that in jail she would not eat anything except fruits. She took it and observed it to the end. She lived in jail on a few bananas, two lemons, some plums and little olive oil a day, which was permitted her after a few days' fast. When she came out of jail after three months, she was nothing but bones and skin and Indian men and women came in thousands with tears of love and gratitude in their eyes to pay homage to her.

CENTRES OF WORK.

We have established headquarters at Bardoli and opened three centres of work, Varad, Valod and Sarbhon. These towns are the centres of three different districts. Our first work lies in asking people to collect cotton, and gin, card and spin it finely at home. With the exception of a few villages, the work is going on very well. It is difficult to guess when and to what degree will these delinquent villages realise their responsibility. Righteousness takes long to die but its revival is sudden as lightening. That does not mean that it comes by accident. On the other hand it is the result of quite, patient, steady and efficient work. Where there is no awakening, it is due to want of workers or their inefficiency. People were asked to collect 30 lbs. of cotton per head. They have done that satisfactorily. The have repaired the old handginning machine. The new hand-ginning machine has also found its way to 15 villages. Students from branch schools and volunteers are learning how to gin and card and spin 15 to 20 counts of even yarn. When they have completed in their course, they will return to their villages and will be engaged in organising the spinning of fine yarn for *Saris* and *Dhoties*. In certain places fine yarn is already spun and demand is made for the establishment of weaving schools. In three villages people have demanded permanent weaving and spinning schools in order that the work of Swadeshi may be established on a sound and permanent basis.

Along with this the work of collecting a handful of cotton from every one who will give it, is also going on. Wherever there are ginning factories, volunteers with District Committee authorities go and stand. The generous owners of every cart of cotton that comes, give before weighing such quantity of cotton as they please, to the volunteers. Some ginning factory owners themselves collect cotton and thus save our time. This is an excellent arrangement and gives us sufficient quantity of cotton for our weaving branches. We are sure that if other parts of the country take to constuctive work as Bardoli has done, we will be able to resume civil disobedience in a very short time.

CALLS ON THE CATHOLICS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 24th April, "A Catholic" has come out with a tirade against the two prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in Bombay. He grudges the innumerable calls that the Bishops make on his pocket, etc. It was probably in a thoughtless mood that he made the effusion.

Where does "A Catholic" expect the money to come from for the support of the institutions, the schools, the colleges, the convents, the churches, the clergy and the prelates themselves if not from the Catholics of Bombay? There is need of more schools, and of a hospital and "A Catholic" would still grudge his contribution! The Catholics of India have been clamouring for an Indian Hierarchy which is even now gradually being introduced. They ought to train themselves to find the ways and means to support this Indian Hierarchy.

Does "A Catholic" knows that the Catholics of Bombay, proportionately to their means and number, are the strongest habitues of the Bombay Race Course? Their patronage of the Cinema and other amusements of the city would also porportionately be easily above that of any other community. In the light of this world it not be better to spare a little for the calls made by the Bishops for the material and spiritual welfare of their flocks?

Lastly, as a unit of the peoples of India, Catholics must learn the lesson of depending on themselves and prove that they are able to look after their own affairs before they ask for more representation and a greater say in the affairs of the country. "A Catholic" must wake up to the fact that he must support himself and his institutions and be ready to sacrifice a little when it comes to his turn to give for the good of the class, the community or the country—the spheres of the Bishops include all the three. If he would have a place in the sun he must be ready to unloosen his pure strings when the cause is good.
—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN CATHOLIC.

RETRENCHMENT IN WRONG DIRECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Long before the introduction of retrenchment in other departments, that in the Educational Department is evident to all. The Medical Inspectors for Schools are dispensed with, the annual excursions in schools are discontinued; all programme for extension is withheid; one Government School (the Poona High School) is closed and it is rumoured that the Elphinstone Middle School will soon follow suit. The fee rates are increased and a notice is given to all schools that from next year the grant-in-aid will be one-fourth instead of one-third of the expenses as before.

It is not my wish to discuss the merits of these steps. In spite of difference of opinion about the propriety of some of these my regard for the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye forces me to conclude that he must have consented to take them after careful consideration and only when he felt that there was no alternative.

But, even when acquiescing in the steps taken one cannot but feel disposed to criticise the way in which they were taken. There are some in the above list which without doubt are perfectly within the jurisdiction of the D. P. I. or the Minister and nobody would complain if any saving is made by stopping all plans for extension and new buildings or the discontinuance of the excursions. One may even condone the abolition of medical inspection—it was but introduced in June last—although one cannot understand why the appointments were made in the face of a bankruptcy budget. The closing of the schools or the reduction in grant-in-aid are however steps which should never have been taken by a simple executive order without allowing the public to express their opinion about it.

If medical inspection is stopped, it can be reintroduced, but a school once closed cannot be reopened.

The closing of the schools is due to either to acoute financial pinch or to the policy of curtailing expenditure on secondary education in favour of the primary. If it be the first I wish to point out that the Minister has taken the last step first. A close inquiry will convince him that better economy were possible:—

(a) By abolishing the posts of personal assistants and office superintendents in the Inspector's and the D. P. I.'s offices.

(b) By abolishing the newly created Bombay Division and restoring the work to C. D. as before.

(c) By abolishing the Deputy Educational Inspector's office in Bombay which is uselessly duplicating the work of the Municipal Inspectors.

(d) By abolishing the post of the Inspector for Visual Instruction which is responsible for expenditure disproportionate to the benefits derived.

(e) By asking the Joint Examination Board to discontinue the practice (newly-introduced) of examining all papers of all students. This is causing a waste of at least Rs. 10,000 per year, etc., etc., etc , etc.

I do not suggest that every one of the above proposals must be carried out; I only claim that these should have had precedence over the proposals for closing old established schools with long tradition.

But if the steps are taken for policy I cannot but feel a grievous error is committed by the Minister. If every new Minister tries to introduce his new policy, there will be no end to the confusion. When any new policy is introduced it is most necessary to see that old responsibilities are not lightly thrown aside and that no new ones are handed down to posterity without fair public discussion. This is exactly what was not done in the case of the Poona High School and I hope the error is not repeated in the case of the Elphinstone Middle School.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. PARANJPE.

CUSTOMS AND ABKARI DEPT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A letter in a local contemporary about "Superfluous appointments in the Customs and abkari" is evidently inspired by somebody who has been suffering from the effects of the present strict supervision that is being exercised by the Superior Officers of the Department. There is evidently a junta in and out of the Department which wants this supervision removed.

It is now generally known that a strenuous attempt is being made to undo the amalgamation of Salt and Excise Department, sanctioned by the Government of India so recently as 1917, with a view to reviving the Collectorship of Salt Revenue, one of the coveted appointments in the I.C.S., which was abolished under the new scheme. This sinecure, which consisted of two hours office work a day the very maximum-cruising about in a sumptuous yach, with an equally expensive steam-launch in attendance, snipes and ducks shooting in Guzerath in the cold weather, a whirl of the Bombay season in February, tiger shooting at Castle-Rock and Karwar in the hot weather, winding up with the delights of the Mahableshwar and Poona seasons could not possibly be continued in view of the search-light of the coming reforms, and two or three members of the I.C.S., decided against tremendous opposition from members of the bureaucracy to abolish it and introduce a system certain to conduce to greater efficiency in the Department and save the Indian tax-payers' money.

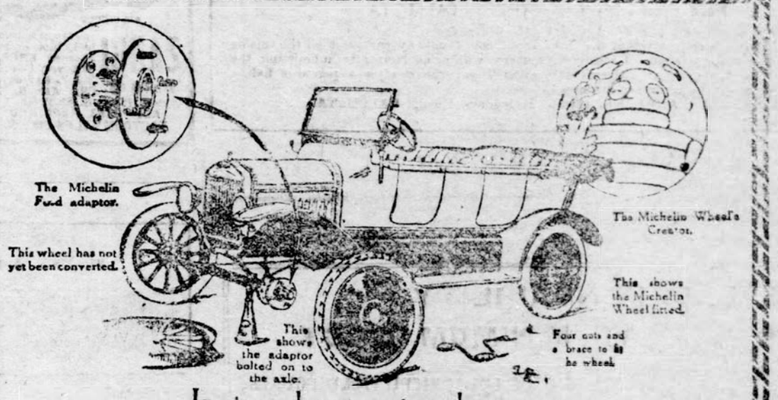
One attempt has it appears been foiled by the clear sightedness of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah and his Indian colleagues in the Government, but the movers, not to be beaten, are, it is rumoured, making another attempt, dressed in unsuspecting garb, under the excuse of retrenchment, to bring back the Collector of Salt Revenue as Assistant to the Commissioner and to do away with everything else. This pill, the bureaucrats think, will be easily swallowed by the Indian Members and Ministers and thus will reappear to their great joy the Collectorship of Salt Revenue with yachts, steam-launches and shooting parties.

The movers of this proposal must know in their heart of hearts that they are attempting to deceive Government in their desire to retrieve for the I.C.S., what has been lost. However, in the interests of truth and in order to protect a service which has given proof of its efficiency during the many years of its existence, it is necessary to expose the cloven foot lurking below.

The amalgamation of the two Departments was not conceived in a day. It was tried in Madras for years and showed most successful results-greater efficiency, saving of expenditure, greater scope for promotion both in the Gazetted and non-Gazetted grades and increased revenue to Government. The Government of India impressed with these advantages asked the Bombay Government to effect similar reforms in this Presidency. Special Officers were sent from Bombay to Madras to study the scheme on the spot, and as a result some of the ablest members of the I.C.S., formulated a scheme for the amalgamation of the two Departments.

The Salt Department under the old regime, specially the Gazetted grades, was a close preserve for the sons of retired bureaucrats and people of such ilk. When Government patronage in the Police was closed owing to the introduction of competitive examinations, the Salt Department was made the dumping ground for those who could not get into any other service by means of competition. For years past no Indians ever had a look in; latterly one or two got into the Gazetted grades but they have their own history which is well-known to the Department. Whatever Sir George Curtis did, was done in the best interests of India for he opened a closed service to Indians and created appointments which must sooner or later be held by Indians. The greatest benefit that has accrued from the amalgamation is that it has opened the door of the Gazetted cadre to Indians and any Indian Member of Council or Minister who assists the attempts of the bureaucratic class to tamper with the combined Department and restore Civilian appointments in place of Provincial ones will not be a true friend of his country and of the Reform Scheme.—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.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A MODIFIED SOCIALISM.

NEW DECLARATION BY THE I.L.P.

The Independent Labour Party conference at Nothingham in mail week was occupied in considering a draft program me of party policy, submitted by the National Administrative Council.

Opinion in the party on the subject was not unanimous, and numerous amendments appeared on the agenda. Despite the difference of views, however, the discussion indicated clearly the definite abandonment of the old unqualified faith in a State Socialism, under which nationalised industries would be administered by State departments, under the more or less real control of Parliament.

Before the war, the Socialist movement was becoming permeated with the ideas on workers' control of industry which are carried to their fullest expression in the creed of Guild Socialism, and the central question in to-day's discussion was how far the I.L.P., should incorporate Guild Socialist aims in its program.

The council of the party had decided to take a middle course, and suggested that the "exact form of organisation and the machinery for co-operation between consumers and producers must be determined by experience as step by step is taken towards the complete attainment of the Socialist Commonwealth."

The bias of feeling in the conference was more strongly in the direction of the Guild Socialists than the official draft, and after further discussion Mr. E. Shinwell, the spokesman of the Administrative Council, did not oppose an amendment by Sheffield and three other branches.

This was adopted by a large majority.

A NEW DECLARATION.

By this decision the industrial policy of the I.L.P., is now expressed in a declaration that, under Socialism, the amount and character of communal production and service necessary must be decided by a central body, representative of the people both as producers and consumers.

In the actual task of industrial production,

the internal management of industry must be in the hands of the workers, administrative, technical, and manual, engaged therein, operating in conjunction with the representaties of the organised consumers,

the methods or co-operation and detailed form of organisation being determined by experience.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald made an effective retort on a delegate who, for the Aston branch, moved an amendment that "No person deemed to be fit for work, and who is not ready to contribute some recognised useful service to society, shall come under the category of citizens."

"My friend," he said, "falsely imagines that he is on the Left. He is on the extreme Right. To give power to any dictational body, he added, to decide whether any particular individual should serve in the Army or sweep roads was not Socialism, but autocracy of the most subversive kind.

The amendment was rejected summarily.—"Daily News."

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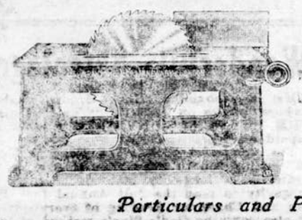

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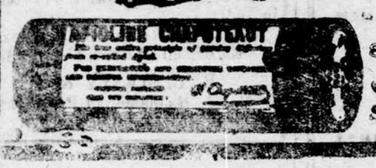

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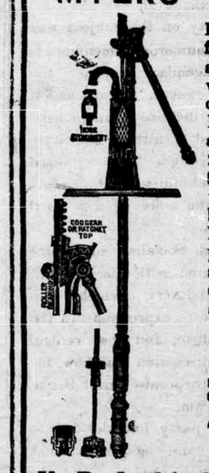

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